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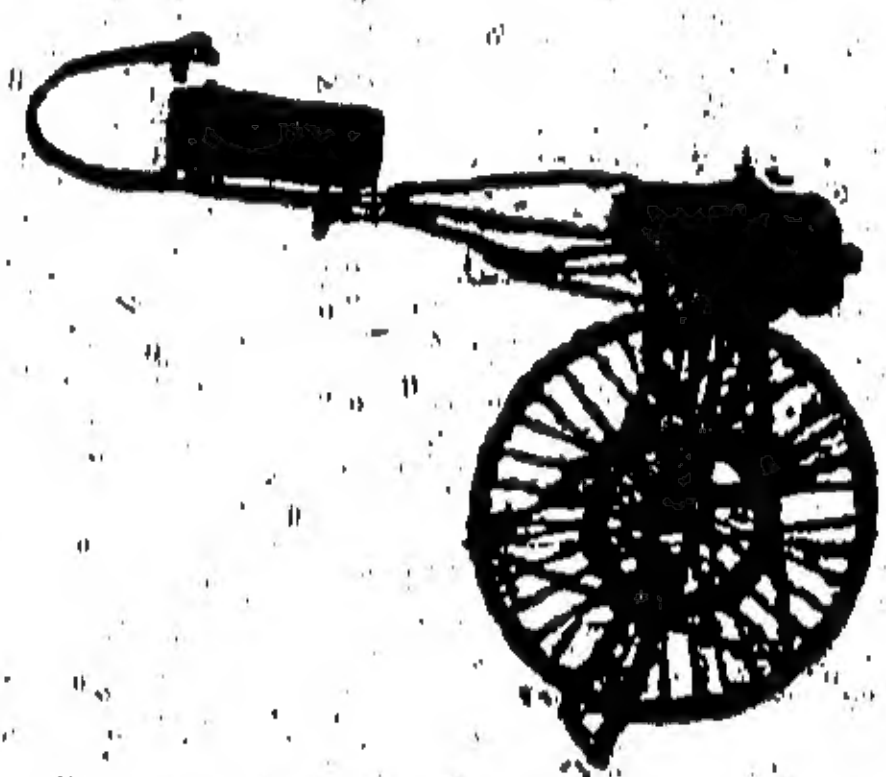
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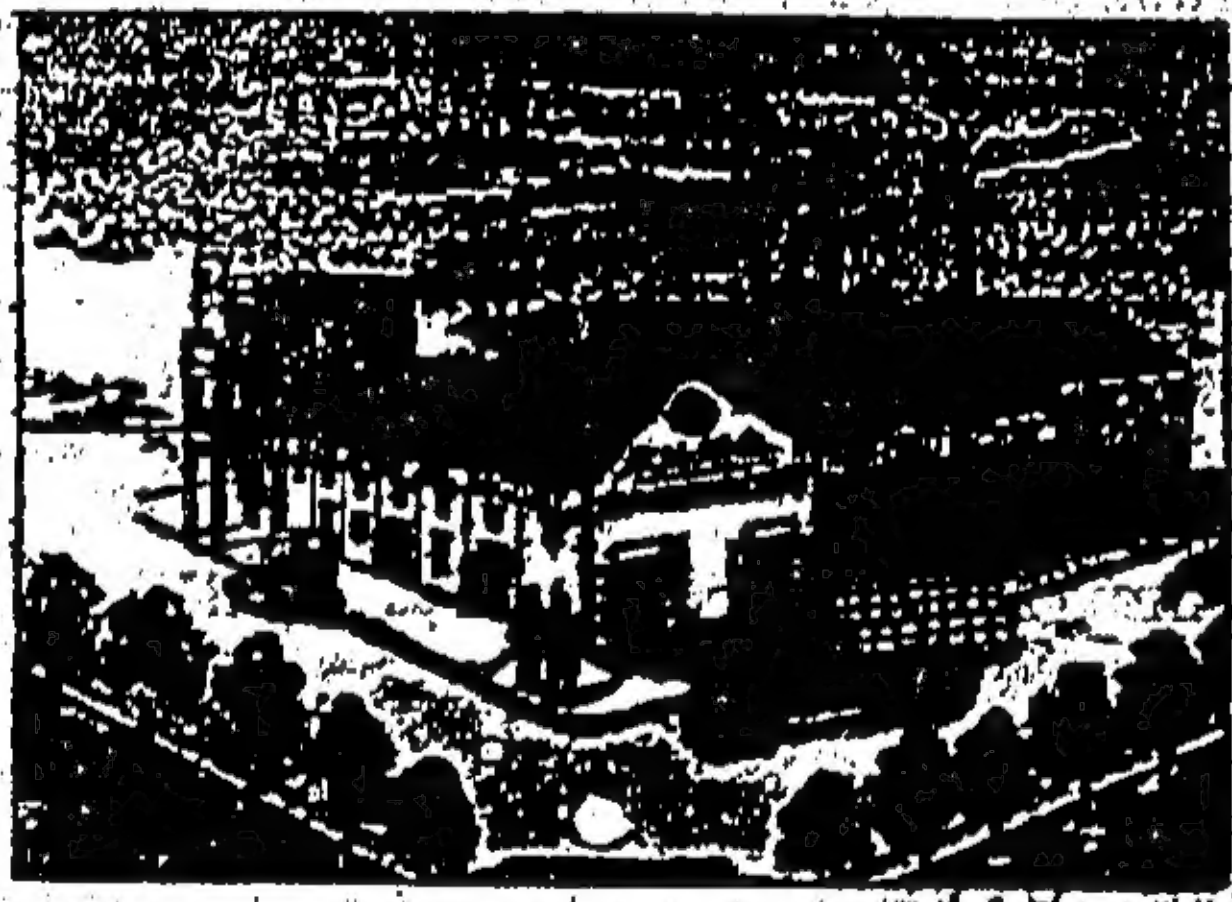


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Make any Bicycle into a Motor-Cycle.
Stocks arriving.

Manufacturers Representative:

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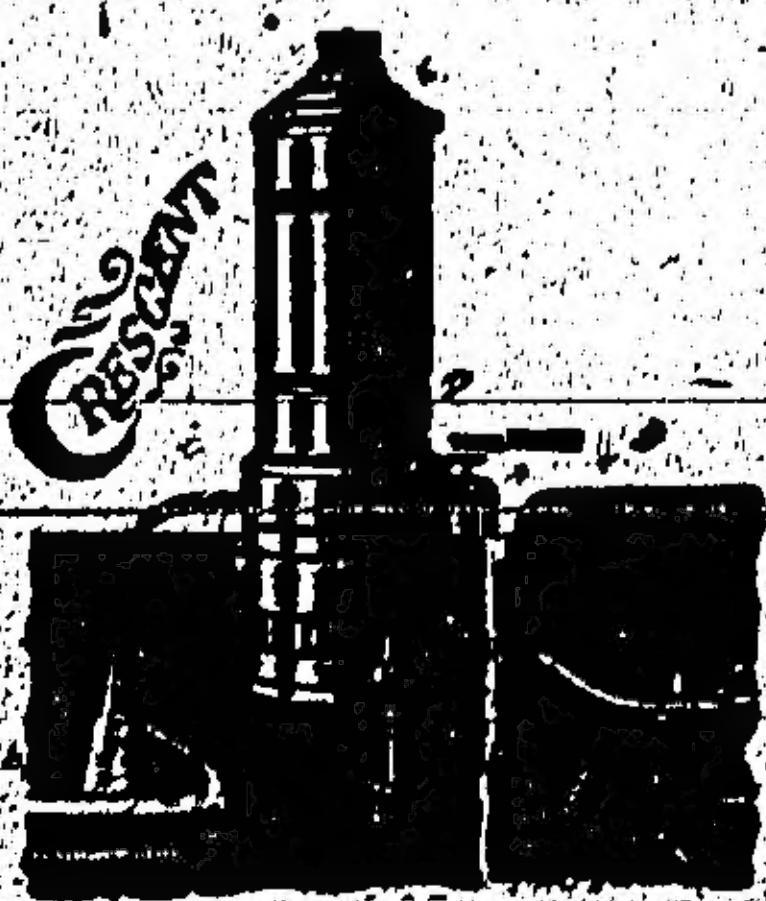
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Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.
In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.
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FATE OF AN EMPIRE.

THE TURK OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes in the *Daily Telegraph*: Proverbially, it is the test of a dying regime that it should call in outsiders to do the work which it should do itself. So often in Byzantium and in Constantinople has a luxury-loving race called in mercenaries to help it in war, self-development, and trade, that one is inclined to ask whether the climate here is not in some measure responsible for it. Twenty-two years ago Sir Nicholas O'Connor made to me "passing reference to the enervating influence of the air here, and in 1912 Sir Gerard Lowther made a similar comment with some emphasis. This huge city was in its splendour not merely a colony of Rome, it was a deliberate transfer to a new site of all that was left of Rome itself. Yes, Constantinople was never Roman in any sense—least of all in that massive strength which took up the white man's burden of those days, built the road and bridged the ford, dispensed equal and careless justice, and, above all things, kept the peace. Politically and pictorially Stamboul has had every gift showered upon her, from her birth, or at least her re-birth. But there slipped in an ugly godmother, who gave her a climate, and in the long run that climate has stripped of their strength, initiative, and power to rule each and all of the races that have followed each other beside the waters of the Golden Horn. Strangers from Scandinavia were not more foreign to the emperors they protected than were the Christian janissaries of a hundred years ago. Is it much changed today? Is the Greek or the Armenian, to whom the control of the huge tobacco and silk industries of Turkey has been idly transferred, less of a mercenary than the Varangian guardsman? Who have made the railways, who have trained—or tried to train—the Ottoman armies and navies in those latter days? It is not worth while labouring the point. The Turkish Empire has been buttressed by outsiders, and must share the fate of all men and all communities who sell their birthright for an easily-acquired mess of pottage.

The Turk of Constantinople is a man unable now to hold his own alone. What is far worse, he is unwilling to make the attempt. In spite of all his words—never sadder than at this moment—there is this great difference between his position and that of the other nations and races that rose against us in 1914 and were crushed. In every other case the Conference has had to deal with peoples who, however low they may have been brought, have still the power and the indomitable will to recover themselves by their own exertions. There is nothing of this among the Turks. Good qualities they have in the cities, and out in the country many more. But of leadership, of determination, of willingness to assume responsibility, there is so patent a lack that the Turkish newspapers themselves cry out against their own officials. There is not visible even the first requisite for a new and wholesome start in their national life—a recognition of their real situation at this moment.

CLEMENCEAU AND THE TURKS.

It will be remembered that the Turkish delegates were summoned to Paris during the Conference as an act of grace. They were merely invited to assist, with their experience and knowledge, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council. What actually happened? They arrived at Versailles, near Paris, on June 12th. When invited to assist the first Commission, they—after their own traditional custom—mistakenly kindly justice for weakness, incontinently produced a fully detailed set of claims and demands of the most impudent nature. Clemenceau had no two ways of dealing with such rubbish. Within a fortnight after they had arrived he told the whole lot to go back to Constantinople. It may have given them food for thought that the day of their ignominious departure was also the actual day on which Germany signed at Versailles the severest peace terms of modern history. They had thrown away a golden opportunity. Moderation and an acceptance of the new era would never have stood them in better stead than at that moment of all moments. But the Turkish Government rejected in folly the best chance Turkey has had since the war was lost for her, and now it is our, their enemy's, special duty at the present conference to see that the just interests of the Turks are considered and respected. The Turkish Government, at almost all times, has been the cause of the plain Turkish man.

Stupidity in this matter has reached its zenith. The following statement by a Turkish Minister was recently published. "We accept all the clauses which the Conference of Paris has imposed upon Austria, Poland, and Roumania dealing with the protection of the rights of minorities. For that matter, these rights have always and in the fullest possible manner, been respected by us." This cynical reference to the slaughter of 800,000 Armenians is characteristic of the attitude by which the Turkish official still believes that the Allies are impressed. I repeat, the gravity of the Turkish crisis and the determination of the Supreme Council are totally misunderstood. They still believe in mere words. The shadowy complexities of a few minds that have made thought their aim, may be disregarded by men more happily endowed. This is a problem which needs common sense rather than the chopping of logic; and it will be dealt with by ourselves and the French in accordance with that sense of broad and material justice which the Channel does not interrupt.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RESEARCH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE STORY OF NOAH AND THE FLOOD EXPLAINED.

Writing in the *Cornhill Magazine* for February, Major-General Sir George Macmunn emphasises the vast possibilities that exploration in Mesopotamia offers to the historian. In the course of his article he observes:—

"The story of the Flood is the story of a Mesopotamian flood interpreted and enlarged as part of the moral and philosophic scheme of divine cause and effect. A knowledge of the conditions obtaining to-day in Mesopotamia assure one that the flooding of these plains needs no amazing miracle. Anyone who has crossed the Hamar Lake between Ur and Qurna in the flood season, as the writer has, where no land on any side is visible from a steamer's deck, will realise readily enough that an unusual rainfall and the bursting of large dams high up on the Euphrates would produce floods exactly as described in Genesis. The great flat bottomed boats, the lake-bellies that navigate the Euphrates to this day, and are the exact likeness of the conventional ark of a Regent Street toyshop, pitched too inside out with bitumen, and capable of taking sixty to seventy tons of cargo, are quite equal to carrying a considerable number of human beings with their domestic animals."

"Sir William Willcocks suggests that Noah was a considerable land-owning sheikh on the middle Euphrates, where in very early times irrigation on a large scale was practised. Gifted with shrewd insight into political trouble and the danger that upheavals meant to control of water storage, he prepared for such trouble by making his bellum inhabitable, or especially building one as a refuge. He would then be prepared, as in the Bible story, for a year of unusual rain and the cataclysm that much follow, the bursting of dams, no longer controlled by a central authority."

"Now we know that the word, Ararat, is but agglutinated Sumerian for a mound, and just that sort of mound that, once was a mud village with which Mesopotamia horizons abound; it is not difficult to catch from the Ararat of Armenia, that high heaped land, a commemorative echo in those mindful of an ancient tradition. It is then easy to believe that Noah and his family and his domestic animals, secure in their bellum, were swept away down the Euphrates on the crest of a flood, of which the details in Genesis are perfectly possible, floated on the Chaldean marshes till the floods abated, and eventually lodged on the site of a village of an older age, or even one destroyed by the Flood itself. The site was probably somewhere near the junction of the Euphrates with the marshes, viz., that very area of which Ur was the dominating settlement, about 1920 B.C. we find the strong and substantial tradition of Abraham, the descendant of Noah, leading his family from this district to wander in the land of Shinar, and up towards Canaan and the river of Egypt."

POLITICAL PARTIES.

If we bear in mind that we are now for the first time dealing with a race that has not the ability, unaided, to attain to modern standards of life and development; if, too, we recollect that it is our work and duty to save the Turk from his own officials; and if, finally, we brush aside the ontological froth, whether in the mouth of Mustafa Kemal at Angora or in that of the Sultan's deputy at the Convention—and, it may be added, most unconstitutionally opening recently that any Parliament has known, we shall move forward more securely. The opening of Parliament was unconstitutional because there was not a quorum present. The quorum was not present because the Committee of Union and Progress had no ordered. It may surprise some readers to hear that the infamous Committee of Union and Progress still exists. It is, of course, in hiding, but it remains the sole centre of authority among the Turks, and the newspapers this morning have not failed to note that the new deputies, by whatever name they may call themselves, are almost without exception "Unionists." Moreover, it is as well to remember that the much trumpeted National party is, as a matter of fact, Unionist to a man, and the National forces Unionist forces.

So we recognise that the detected and rightly blamed C.U.P.—of which Enver and Talaat are death-sentenced fugitives, and several other members condemned to punishments which are nominally severe—is still the one and only political party in Turkey. The order went forth from it that no one of the "minorities" should be elected. Not one, therefore—except, it is said, one Jew with Unionist leanings—has been elected. Politically we are where we were in 1917, and it is with Enver and Talaat that the Allies have still to deal. The Turkish electorate is bullied and terrorised into supporting the old and infamous Committee, thinly disguised under other names. It is useless to act until we realise the true situation, and see that our chief work will be to give help, order, justice, and political rights to the mass of the Ottoman subjects. During the Allied occupation of Constantinople—a godsend to nineteenth of the people here—we shall have a certain amount of Turkish support. It is in the confident belief that that occupation will, in one form or another, continue for many years that the people here are beginning to build up the hope, hitherto denied them by Sultan and Committee alike, of a decent order, and free existence. They cannot now stand alone, and the worst enemy of the unhappy Turkish people is the man who tells the world that they can.

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1920.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from North-east India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their history, topography, etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 30,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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The principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Map-makers in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

THE CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

China, Peking, Tientsin, Peitaiho, Chinwangtao, Taku, Antung, Manchuria, Trade Cities, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tainanfu, Mukden, Shanghai, Harbin, Swatow, Lungchingchin, Soochow, Canton, Chinkiang, Whampoa, Nanking, Kowloon, Wuhu, Lappa, Shantung, Hankow, Kankum, Yochow, Nanning, Shansi, Wuchowfu, E'chowwan, Fokhoi, Hangchow, Hoibow, Ningpo, Lungchow, Wenchow, Mengtze, Santsu, Hokow, Fochow, Seismo, Amoy, Fengtzieh, Kirihi, Changchun, Lungtow, Htichun.

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Tokyo, Osaka, Keelung, Yokohama, Moji, Tainanfu, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Takow, Kobe, Hakodate, Anping, Shimonoseki, Tamsui.

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Malay States, Bangkok, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Samarang, Padang, Buitenzorg, Sourabaya, Macassar, Rast Coast of Sumatra.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT,
HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
March 30th, 1920, at 11 A.M., at No. 8, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon,
SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,
consisting of:—

Teakwood small Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Overmantel, Rattan Furniture and Matting, Glass Ware, Crockery and Pictures, two Teakwood Wardrobes (Bevelled Mirrors), two single and one double Beds, Shanghai Bath, Ice Chest, Metal Safe, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

Also
One Piano by Challen & Son, London, in first class condition.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,

March 30th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A small Consignment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.

Comprising:—
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies.

Also
A few lots of Brass and Tinware, Large Kitchen Vases, Japanese Vases.

And
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
(All new goods and in small lots)

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,

March 30th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, GLASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAK-
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CARPETS, etc., etc.,
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc. (Junges Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc. Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, etc., etc.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On WEDNESDAY,

March 31st, 1920, commencing at 8.00 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A COLLECTION OF
GENUINE POSTAGE STAMPS,

consisting of:—
A fine selection of War Stamps of British Colonies and New Europe, rare Ceylon, Newfoundland, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, 26th March, 1920.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(For Account of the Concerned),
The Yacht "ERIN"

as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway. Further particulars and inspecting orders may be obtained from the undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Road.
Tel. 124. Tel. Address Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished to new up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Online under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

RAE AND BILLARD ROOMS.
TERMS: MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—
J. H. O'BERRY,
Proprietor.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.THE GREAT
ENGLISH ACTRESSMARIE
TEMPESTIn Association with
GRAHAM BROWNE.In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

NIGHTLY at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday),
MRS. DOT

By W. Somerset Maugham.

Monday, March 29th,

AT THE BARN

A Delightful English Comedy,
By Anthony Wharton.

Tuesday, March 30th,

LAST

NIGHT

Henry Arthur Jones' Famous Comedy

MARY GOES FIRST.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

Management—WILFRED COTTON.

539

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and
afternoon Tea

910

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Foreigner, holding
responsible position, desires change,
Shipping, Export or Import. Mastering
four languages including English and French.
Familiar with Bookkeeping and General
Office-work. Stenotypist. No objection to
outposts.

Apply to—

Box 832,
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WANTED.

By a British Import and Export Firm
a competent STENO-TYPIST. A
thorough knowledge of English essential.
State experience and salary required to—

Box No. 816,
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ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

GOOD
FRIDAYORATORIO
SELECTIONS

at 9.15 P.M.

642

BABY'S HEAD
BURNED LIKE FIREWith Eczema. Also On Face.
An Awful Sight. Cuticura
Healed Him.

"Eczema started with terrible itching
on my baby's head and face. He
used to scratch until he bled
and he burned like fire. His
face was one mass of
cracks and he was an awful
sight. He could not sleep.
He also scratched his chest, his
arms, and his legs. I got a sample of Cuti-
cura and I did a great amount of
good. I bought more, and he is now
healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Schofield,
22, Cruise Rd., Sheffield, Eng.

Having cleared your skin with Cuti-
cura, why not keep it clear by using
the Soap for every-day toilet purposes?

Keep to Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes.
Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes.
Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.
ITS FOOD AND PRICES.

Mr. Moreton Frewin, in the course of
an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—
The two overlapping problems which to-
day carry more of industrial unrest than
all others are the problems of food and
prices. It is a mistake to suppose that
the novel conditions attaching to these
problems have resulted from the world
war. The war, it is true, has greatly
aggravated each of them, but each was
emerging and was attracting the atten-
tion of students of economic science for a
full decade before 1914. "The State,"
said Seeley, "rests ultimately on a way
of thinking." Ultimately is perhaps an
excessive word. But in England for
thirty-five years before the war, when any
politician was heckled or heckled himself,
he just spun a little cocoon around
"individualism," and when, further, he
had filled his chest and shouted the magic
words "the law of demand and supply,"
the still, small voice of reason was still
indeed. During the same thirty-two years
in Germany Bismarck, after a very long
trial, had just jackedbooted "individualism"
and had discovered on some dusty shelf
in his library a work by Frederick List
which pivoted all economic well-being not
on individualism but on association.

When I visited the United States I cast
aside all books; they would only have tended
to mislead me. The best work on political
economy which one can read in this modern
land is actual life. There one may see the
wilderness grow into rich and mighty States;
and progress which requires centuries in
Europe goes on there before one's eyes—viz.,
that from the condition of the mere hunter
to the rearing of cattle; from that to agri-
culture from the latter to manufactures and
commerce. There one may see how rents
increase by degrees from nothing to import-
ant revenues. There the simple peasant
knows practically far better than the most
acute savants of the old world how agricul-
ture and rents can be improved; he under-
stands to attract manufacturers and artificers
to his vicinity. Nowhere so well as there
can one learn the importance of means of
transport and their effect on the mental and
material life of the people.

During the years that List was in
America he came under the influence of
Alexander Hamilton, a greater mind than
his own. In List's *Maxims of State
Policy*, the sixth deals with the economic
importance of the ocean. "To devote
special care to the coast navigation; to
the trade between the Mother Country
and the Colonies; to encourage the sea,
fisheries by bounties." And then we have
from List that wonderful adoration:—
"The man who has no share in the sea
is thereby excluded from a share in the
good things and honours of the world.
He is the step-child of our dear Lord
God."

HARVESTS OF THE OCEAN.

The harvests of the ocean, whether Atlan-
tic or Pacific, is wonderfully rich. The
world has for many years ahead to draw
largely on the ocean for its meat supply.
We have been living for now many years
not on the income, but the capital, of our
stocks and herds. "Back to the ocean"
must be our world's new slogan. How
wonderfully this trend is showing itself
in the prices of fish at Prince Rupert.
In 1915 I wrote you: "There has already
been opened in Prince Rupert a very
large cold storage market, where halibut
and salmon can now be sold across the
counter for twopence a pound. I return
after six years to find these prices no
longer twopence, but about eightpence a
pound, and that twopence a pound more
will deliver these fish in Liverpool. The
revolution close at hand is in the trade in
frozen fish. The era of the canneries is
past."

HARD WORK, HIGH PROFITS.

I can recall the days when trolling for
salmon in salt water was a sport and a
pastime. We picked our weather, drifted
about in a row-boat in some pretty sheltered
harbour like Victoria, and returned
after a few hours with a score or fifty
salmon. Those days are, I find, clean
gone; to-day the life of the fisherman, even
of the Pacific, is a hard life, a life often
of privation and exposure, and of inevit-
able dirt and discomfort. He goes long
distances for his catch, and unless he
selects his companions carefully he may
find them very little to his liking. It is
the roughest of all the rough brother-
hoods. But, of course, with the modern
high prices have come also a very high
rate of profit. Captain Newell, of the
"share" boat *Atli*, in five July days
returns to Rupert with 3,200 lb. of halibut;
each of his four men's share is \$935,
nearly \$240 per day. I take the log of the
big steam trawler *James* (*Verity*),
working from the Port of Rupert; be-
tween March 2nd and August 7th last
year her catch of "scrap" fish and halibut
was 1,500 tons, and each hand received,
besides free and abundant stores, \$1,346.
I was talking when at Rupert to the
manager of the Bank of Montreal, and a
bright young fishing skipper had just
left him. This man, Mr. F.B., had bor-
rowed on August 11th from the bank, for
commission a fishing boat for three men,
\$1,175. On August 26th he had reduced the
loan to \$520; on September 8th by \$420;
on October 1st, by \$240. These are, I
think, about the normal rewards.

The chief trouble is that for the lack of
houses in Prince Rupert the fishermen
at the close of their nine months' season

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"BACK AGAIN BRYAN."
AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.Mr. J. W. T. Mason, the *Daily Express*
New York correspondent, writes:—

Americans have a saying, "They never
come back." That is, once a man has
missed his chance, or has fallen from
public favour, he is for ever lost in
oblivion. But Americans always qualify
this adage by remarking on its one excep-
tion—William Jennings Bryan. The sur-
prising ways in which Mr. Lloyd George
has repeatedly turned the tables on those
predicting his headlong plunge from
power find something of their counterpart
in the political manners of Mr. Bryan.

Only Mr. Lloyd George uses his abilities
to keep himself in office. Mr. Bryan's
abilities have never carried him into the
highest office in the State. But they have
repeatedly brought him back after defeat
as the hopeful leader of a new charge
against the enemy. Mr. Bryan cannot
help making his personality stand out
wherever he may be. Nor can he be pre-
vented from gathering together with
politicians of his party, for politics to
him are his life force. Most important
of all, nothing can stop an important
number of voters from clinging to Mr.
Bryan's leadership, regardless of all other
considerations.

SPURRED BY AMBITION.

So it happens that Mr. Bryan is bob-
bing up again. They used to say that
nature abhors a vacuum. Certainly
American politicians abhor a leaderless
party. The Democrats, since President
Wilson's illness, have been in that help-
less plight. Nobody has been able to
speak authoritatively about Democratic
Party issues, and nobody has known the
President's mind. The sickroom at the
White House is not the place from which
great political issues can be expected to
be developed. Thus it has been as inevit-
able as any maxim of practical politics
that a prolongation of President Wilson's
illness, especially in the year of a presi-
dential election, would mean the fore-
gathering of the old war horses of the
party for serious discussion about what
should be done. A political party cannot
be headless long without ambitious politi-
cians reaching out for control. So at the
assembly of war horses Mr. Bryan has
charged to the front, seeking to recover
his old position.

It must be admitted that Americans
habitually speak slightly of Mr.
Bryan's qualities of practical leadership.
He has been said to be the leader of lost
causes. But this is untrue. He seems to
have the infallible instincts of a
pioneer. He may be before his time; but,
looking back over his record, as many
people are doing these days, he seems to
loom up as a prophet. For instance, he
made his first presidential campaign on
the issue of bimetallism.

REALISED FORECASTS.

He was laughed at as a madman. Yet,
today, financiers are everywhere seriously
thinking of bimetallism as a possible way
out of the world's depreciated gold
standard. Mr. Bryan was one of the first
advocates of prohibition, and has lived to
see his demand become a part of the
American Constitution. He was one of
the national organisers of the woman
suffrage movement, which is fast succeed-
ing. He advocated government control
of railways twelve years ago, and it is
now a burning issue.

This man, therefore, if a doctrinaire,
has the happy ability of living to see his
new doctrines become almost common-
places. So great attention is now being
paid to his attitude toward the peace
treaty. His prophetic gifts may still be
in operation. He, himself a Democrat,
says the Democrats should compromise
with the Republicans over the issue. He
says the Republicans have a majority in
the Senate, and in a democracy majorities
govern. The logical deduction is that
Mr. Bryan, he believes, a democracy foreign
policy should be personal neither to an
individual nor to a party. They should
belong to the nation at large. That is to
say, Mr. Bryan is getting round to a
viewpoint that will take America's inter-
national relations out of domestic politics.
So statesmanship is showing itself at last
in Washington.

go home to Seattle and take their season's
earnings with them to invest south of the
border—an economic drain this which
Canada is deeply concerned to end by
proper housing facilities. It is the same
story to some degree with her wheatfields.
The small capitalist farmer from Cali-
fornia goes north in spring, cultivates
his 500 acres with the help of any day
labour available, sells his crop of (say)
\$3,000,000,000 sterling. In India, at the
scale of prices which obtained there when
Lord Curzon delivered his third Budget
speech (March, 1901), the annual per
capita income of those 300,000,000 people
—inconceivable though it appears to us—
was only, so Lord Curzon declared, one
pound. How long would it require for
such a community operating such slender
resources to pay off \$3,000,000,000? But
suppose that each of the 15,000,000 workers
in the British Isles could earn at the aver-
age of the four shillings of the *Atli*—could
earn that in 240 each day! At that rate
a short fortnight would amortise our
entire National Debt.

I will, in concluding, draw attention
to the wealth product last year of the
1,500 hands employed in the Cobalt silver
mines. Their product for the year has
been nearly 15,000,000,000, worth at present
prices about \$5,000,000,000 sterling, or over
23,000 per worker per year. How
splendid the task of the financier budget-
ing with the 23,000 a year peoples of
Cobalt and so, with the 21 a year peoples
of British India!

FANTASY AND FACT.
DOCTOR AND LAW OF SUB-CON-
SCIOUS BRAIN.

Every Christian believes in a future
state, in the immortality of the soul; but
if you ask me to believe in a spirit con-
tinually at the back and call of table
rappers and automatic writers, such a
spiritualism is wrong. The law of the
sub-conscious brain is suggestion.

This is the view of Mr. Sidney R. Wil-
son, the eminent Manchester doctor.

For a long time Dr. Wilson, who was
formerly in the Physiological Department
of the Manchester University, has devoted
attention to this problem, and some of his
conclusions were given in an address to
the members of the Chorlton Literary
Society.

Stressing the fact that the subject that
it was necessary to approach the subject in
a wholly impartial manner, he said the
investigation of these phenomena had un-
fortunately been confused by two human
attributes—emotion and prejudice.

The whole nervous system was composed
of the interlinking of numerous nerve
cells, or neurones.

A physiological curiosity.
A medium—a "spiritualist medium"—
was a physiological curiosity, whose sub-
conscious brain was bigger than the nor-
mally controlling super-granular layer.
With the exception of this super-granular
layer, or conscious brain, all the nerve
cells acted according to automatic or
reflex action.

The laws controlling these actions had
been very fully worked out by Professor
Sherrington, who showed that in the
nervous system there was a common path
which could only be occupied by one mes-
sage at a time. Sherrington's laws were
equally applicable to the sub-conscious
brain.

If the controlling or argumentative
layer of the brain were sent to sleep, the
sub-conscious brain would, with mathe-
matical accuracy, respond to suggestions,
and all kinds of abnormal phenomena
could be produced to order.

NOT LOGICAL.

The sub-conscious brain was not logical.
Any message put to it was taken as the
truth even if it were a falsehood. It was
possible to inhibit the conscious brain and
so leave open the common path of the sub-
conscious brain. In this state any sugges-
tion made was accurately followed, irrespec-
tive of conviction or argument.

Dr. Wilson, by means of practical
illustrations upon members of the audi-
ence, showed how, when the conscious
brain was stilled, the sub-conscious brain
reproduced all the different kinds of
"spiritualistic" phenomena.

Table turning was a simple matter, and
upon its being suggested to those sitting
round the table that they could see the
spirits of the lecturer rising out of the
table they leaned back with every symptom
of wonder and surprise on their faces as
the "materialisation" took place, although
there were nothing material there.

One of the subjects wrote a sentence in
Latin, a language with which he was
totally unacquainted. The sub-conscious
brain of the other recalled an incident he
had entirely forgotten, and transmitted it
to paper.

The externalisation of sensibility was
illustrated, the subject being impervious
to the effect of a drawing-pin pushed into
his wrist.

TWELVE HOURS A DAY.

HOW HYGIENE WILL ENABLE MEN
TO WORK.

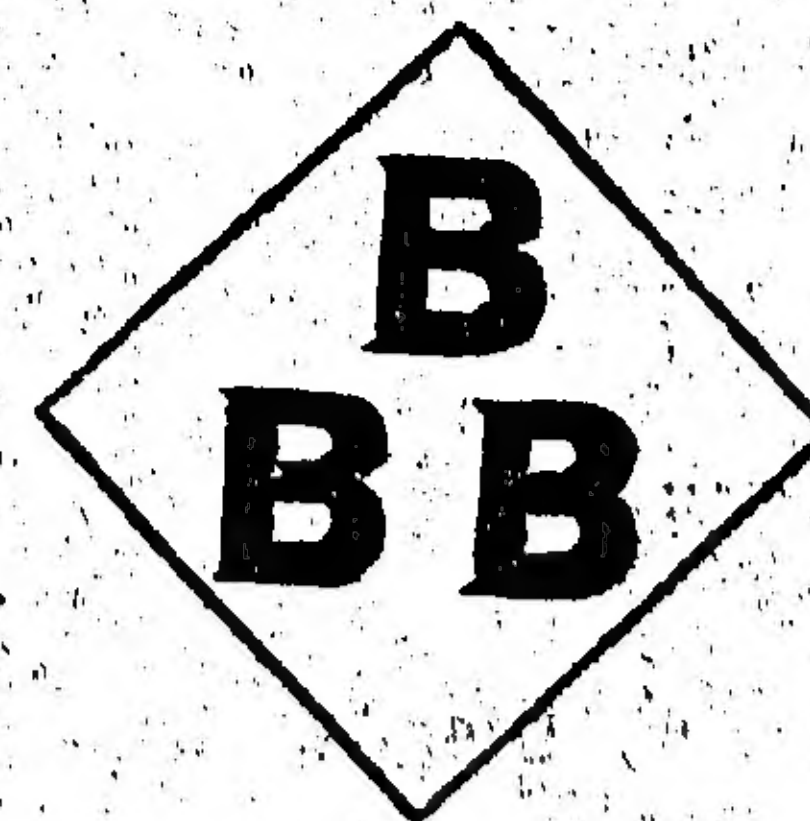
At a time when the world seeks for the
amulet that will ensure contentment and
peace in the industrial sphere, and when
the stock cries are "higher wages" and
"less labour," the new aspect of the prob-
lem presented by Mr. Grant Ramsay, in
a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene re-
cently, was at least refreshing.

Mr. Ramsay, who is Principal of the
Institute, speaking on "Hygiene as a
Remedy for Social Unrest," put forward
several novel suggestions, which he pre-
sented by the declaration that the world
had never been so unwell as it was to-day.
With regard to labour, there was good
reason for shorter hours at the present
time, and even six hours a day was too
long for certain classes of work; but, with
better organisation, better feeding, better
housing, and change in work, there was
no reason why any fit man should not do
twelve hours a day. It was conceivable
that if the worker could see into the
future, he would strive now for lower
wages, which would mean lower prices,
less profits, better supplies, quality, and
health.

The country had got deeper into the
mire of immorality and materialism,
while the Churches lagged behind the
times, and he asked would it not be pre-
ferable to popularise them by introducing
the cinema to give the people teaching
and training more suited to their taste.
Hygiene, he proceeded, was a very prac-
tical religion; and, as its principles re-
quired temperance in all things, it was
suggested as a remedy for social unrest.
Foods and feeding were one of the chief
means by which we could restore bodies
and minds to normal condition. Dis-
sipation in drink was not so harmful as
disipation in food, and he made that
statement on the highest medical author-
ity.

LIBERAL AND LABOUR.

A correspondent recently asked Mr.
Henderson whether in future progressive
liberal workers might regard the Liberal
and Labour causes as separate and dis-
tinct. The point arose in connection with
the Mid-Herts by-election, in regard to
which the correspondent pointed out to
Mr. Henderson that speakers who till
then had supported the Liberal cause were
fighting on the Labour platform. "I
would point out that Mr. Asquith claims
that the Liberal Party must remain an
independent organisation, which is of
course the attitude the Labour party
takes up with regard to itself. In the
absence of a paper and stable electoral
machinery, there is no possibility of avoid-
ing the fact that as you deplore."



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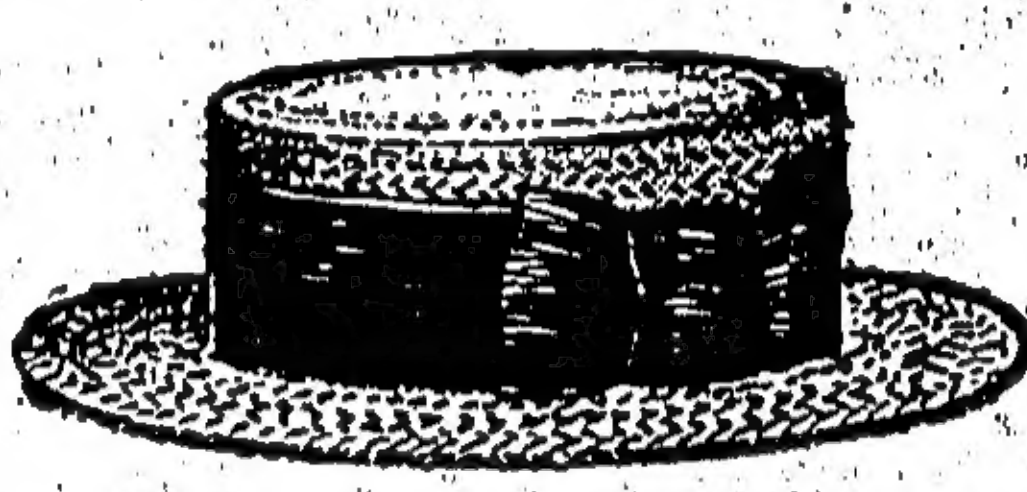
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Ask for a tin and try it.

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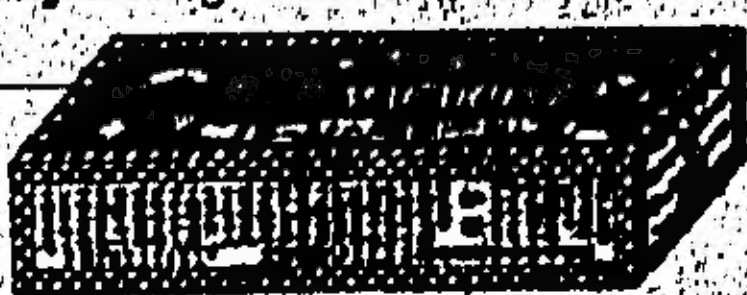
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RACING IN CHINA. THE SUPERLATIVE MONGOLIAN PONY.

One of the most firmly established institutions in the Far East is the racing of what we call the China pony (writes the Peking correspondent of *The Times*). The beast concerned is not a China pony at all, but a Mongolian pony, and why he ever came to be known under the former title is one of those mysteries that arise in Oriental lands. Anyway, the story given by the correspondent will awaken many an echo in the minds of former China hands.

From Hongkong all up the coast to Dairen they race the China pony, and in Harbin, Peking and Hankow as well. They used to race him regularly in Japan until the Japanese imported thoroughbred stock and now run their own animals in preference. This racing is no small sport, for it absorbs a large part of the energies of the foreign commercial and other magnates of China for twice, two months in each year—namely spring and autumn, when the weather is of the kind that intoxicates the heart of man. Oh, those mornings when the bitter of winter is being driven away by the growing power of the sun! And those other mornings when the cool begins to replace the fiery heat of summer! Racing in China, especially in some places, is quite a big business, as much because of those lovely mornings as for the sport itself. You see, it is all amateur, and the noble owner out here superintends every bit of work that his horses do in training, as well as the stable management. All our jockeys are G.B.s, the very same fellows you meet in office, in clubs, and in drawing-rooms. The talk about it is incessant, everlasting and absorbing. In those two periods of two months every foreigner who is not a Siamite, or a Siamese, or a religious, gets himself on horseback, for the renovation of his health—prejudiced by cocktails and late hours—in preparation for the high old bi-annual gamble.

Mongolia is nearly as big as Europe, a plateau 4,000 ft. above sea-level, a huge plain frost-bound and dry as a bone in winter, a veritable carpet of green grass and glowing flowers in spring and summer. The inhabitants are nomads, their herds of sheep, goats, camels, and with the wandering tribes of the region as big as Great Britain's a pretty poor one. The Mongol who owns less than a hundred horses is a pauper. The more the wealthier, for the hard grows by itself, costs nothing to keep or house or propagate. The horses never get anything to eat except what they can pick off the ground, and all the owner has to do for them is to corral them at night against wolves and to march them on the grass in the direction of water.

Eugenics are unknown in Mongolia. The Mongolian pony has no pedigree. He is purely a product of nature, in winter a bag of bones, in summer ballooned to the bursting point by the superabundance of green meat. Shaggy as a Highland steer, straight in the shoulder, high in the hocks, short in the neck, rumped, one would think the very thing on God's earth meant to race. But the Mongols race him, any distance from five up to fifty miles. Their system of training would make a vegetarian laugh. They let the little beast eat grass in summer until he is swollen to the maximum. Then they begin working him harder and harder, until the grass belly on him has all gone into muscle on back and legs. They then tie him up to a tree for twenty-four hours, so that he can get no more grass or water, whereafter he is fit to run for his life and the glory of the proud owner.

It is a very different story when this funny little yellow comes down to China. He arrives looking exactly like a Teddy Bear, a knot in his tail to keep it off the ground, frightfully timid, astonishingly hungry. The taste of grain turns him into a tiger for food. For a fortnight he does nothing but eat and walk. Then the *mafo* (native groom) is put up. In a month he is being regularly hacked, and in two months he is as hard as nails with continuous fast trotting. Then he is clipped, and the transformation is marvellous. Behold now the incarnation of spirit, stuffed to the throat with oats, eager, lively, nervous, round as a robin, muscular, shapely, a miniature war horse of the kind the Greeks put in their battle charter, and ready for a period of hard cantering and galloping. Height 13 hands, all the canons of shape and make violated, but a living horse, bold of eye, satin-coated, clean-lined. No more is he asked to gallop 100 miles. The shortest race is the half-mile, the longest 12 miles. The minimum weight for a 13-hand horse is 10 st. The average 13-hand carries 10 st. 12 lb.; these weights because of the amateur jockeys.

Now when you compare the time of our China pony with that of a thoroughbred racehorse, or even with that of ponies raced in other lands, you will smile good-naturedly and hint at a humble puppy. True, Ivanhoe won the Cesarewitch in 2 min. 45 sec., while it took a little fellow here 4 min. 32 sec. to cover the same distance. A good 14-hand Arab in India will do his mile in 1 min. 45 sec., whereas our record here is barely under 2 min. 20 sec. Quite so; but Ivanhoe is 16 hands and carried 7 st. 12 lb., while our China pony carried 10 st. 12 lb. The Arab also has a hand to the good in height and three tons advantage in weight. The marvel is that so little a horse, with so big a weight, can do what our China pony does. Moreover, you can pull out the China pony twice a day for three days in succession, which no thoroughbred in the world would stand. It happened here that an owner with more faith than knowledge ran his best in the morning over a mile and a quarter, with unfortunate financial results. Still, confident, he had him out over six furlongs in the afternoon, thinking the shorter distance would suit him better. More disaster. Now satisfied that his animal was a stayer, our noble owner weighed him out for the third time for a 1½ mile race, slushed a bottle of whisky over him and withers, and was justified by seeing his property win in a canter.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION GRANTS FOR 1919-1920.

The following grants have been made by the Committee for the year ending February 28th, 1920:—

Victoria Home and Orphanage (earmarked)	80
Evangelistic work and Eyre Refuge, Hongkong	120
Educational work, Canton	75
Canton Pastorate fund	100
Canton Women's work	100
Canton St. Andrew's Hall	100
Pakhoi Pastorate	100
Equipment of school in the Rev. C. I. Blanchett's pastorate	150
Pakhoi and Liemow, general work	125
Liemow Preaching Hall	300
Nanning work	50
Tsing Tsing work	100
Yunnanfu	100
Total	\$1,405

The Bishop of Victoria thanks the Association for their help, which from his personal observation is greatly needed and much appreciated in each case. It is regrettable, though perhaps not surprising, that the amount distributed this year is considerably less than in former years, as many subscribers have recently given very largely to the special collection towards making up loss on exchange. The Bishop hopes the Association will be well supported this year. Major Walsley, of Queen's Gardens, is the Treasurer.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated March 15th, state:— Important business has been booked there last few days for all destinations, especially for America and the Straits Settlements.

Notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, prices have advanced. We are now in presence of an abnormal situation, the price of the rice being firmer in spite of the considerable quantities of paddy coming from the interior. This situation is caused by the sellers who have contracted for large quantities in sight of a drop, but the time of delivery being near, they prefer to buy at any price to limit their risk. In these conditions we must not expect a large drop in prices as more than the quantities available for April and May and already sold.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to March 15th is 212,498 against 184,003 tons in 1919.

We quote to-day:—White Bengal No. 3 sifted Japan 11.00 per picul f.o.b. for March and April shipment.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

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A. O. BRAW.

STRENGTH

Cadet G. Punched on March 15th, 1920, and is posted to Section 4.

PROMOTION

Acting Sergeant R. Bentley is promoted to Sergeant with effect from March 1st, 1920.

PARADES.

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, March 20th, at 5.15 p.m. This will be the last Parade for drill this season.

All should attend.

Church Parade on Easter Sunday. Assemble at Headquarters, at 3.10 p.m.

SWIMMING.

This course will begin at about the middle of May.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

GOODWOOD ON A SMALL SCALE.

Twice a year in China we have our two or three-day meeting, of nine or ten races daily, four before lunch, six after. Races are almost all for foreign business suspended. These two months of early rising, abstemious living, and anxious forethought have led up to the grand denouement. Everybody has luncheon parties on the course, and the whole of the foreign community is there, rejoicing in the beauty of the trees that surround the racing track, and in the loveliness of the spring breeze that blows over them. The men have done their betting previously in the lotteries, the ladies carry bags full of dollars for operations on the totalisator. There are no bookies, except an occasional amateur. In wealthy commercial communities a successful owner can rake in £20,000 in the lotteries, but in the less opulent capital, where we are mostly political hangers-on, it takes a terrible lot of luck to make a few hundreds. The sport, nevertheless, is there in the highest degree, together with overflowing hospitality and freedom to beat the band. Goodwood on a small scale.

There is on record an event which remarkably indicates the stamina and powers of the China pony. After the Boxer Rebellion the Germans organised a race between Tientsin and Peking, on the lines of the military trials which take place in Continental armies. Weight 11 stone, the winner to pass a condition test. The distance is exactly 73 miles, and it was accomplished by the leader in 24 min. 30 sec., the second and third being only a few minutes behind. All three ponies passed the condition test, and one of them played polo the day after. Probably nothing better of the kind has ever been done anywhere else in the world. It remains to be said, of our China pony—God bless him!—that, besides racing, he plays polo, goes across country like a bird, makes a reliable charger, and an incomparable trapper. Verily, I believe, would he wait at table if politely asked.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Nearly all the courts were occupied yesterday, but the tennis witnessed was ordinary, except in the mixed handicap doubles, in which some of the ladies showed superior form to last year's contestants. The results were as follows:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—M. W. Lo beat E. Takenaga, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3; D. Blenkiron beat G. Akai, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—M. M. Mass and Capt. Monteith w.o. from M. P. Lo and Chua Sin Kah; R. Hancock and J. S. Jennings w.o. from Major Bagnall and Major Hidding; E. de Sousa and F. Pratt beat Wei Lai San and Yew Man Tsin, 6-1, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5.

HANDICAP SINGLES.—"A."—G. Miskin (rec. 3/6) beat Capt. Davies (ows. 2/6), 6-3, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Lieut. Col. Taylor and Col. Humphry (ser.) beat J. B. P. Man and L. Forster (ows. 15), 7-5, 6-4.

M. M. Mass and A. B. Raworth (ows. 3/8) beat A. C. Leith and R. Bruce (rec. 4/8), 6-3, 6-0.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Winslow (ows. 15) beat Capt. Gray and Mrs. Gray (rec. 15), 6-3, 6-3. Major Ardoine and Mrs. Morron (ows. 15) beat G. R. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer (rec. 15), 6-4, 5-7, 6-1. Major Greenaway and Mrs. Greenaway (ows. 15) beat E. W. Day and Mrs. Day (rec. 1/6), 6-3, 11-9.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

HOLLAND V. ENGLAND.

ENGLAND DEFEATED BY A GOAL TO NIL.

It was not possible to become enthusiastic over the "international" football match played yesterday on the Hongkong F.C. ground between teams representing Holland and England. Only occasionally did the game become at all interesting. The Dutchmen did not disgrace themselves. Most of them seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the game, but they lacked speed and go. The Dutch team which included L. Hammond, missed Townsend with whom they would have won. Taken altogether, their play appeared to be affected by their absence from the football field for several weeks. The best players on their respective sides were Boyen, Zeveryn, the centre half and the outside left (Holland) and Knight and Souler (England).

The Dutchmen showed up quite early in the game, and it was undoubtedly surprising to the Englishmen when the visitors scored their first goal. Zeveryn got the ball in the middle, and dribbling past Hammond put in a long shot. Glenn, the goalkeeper, evidently thought it was going out, for he did not attempt to save and the ball entered the corner of the net. The arrival, a minute later, of two of the Englishmen who were late, made a decided difference to the side, and the Dutchmen were forced back into the defence of their half. The intensity of which the ball remained for some minutes. The Dutchmen were, however, able to keep their goal shut, thanks in the main to the very forward play of the English forward line.

The play was dull, for it was not a contest and the players did not seem to be exerting themselves much. The Dutch goalkeeper served his side well. The Dutch forward could not get past the English backs. When the final whistle went the scores were:—

HOLLAND..... 0 goals.

ENGLAND..... 1 goal.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The March Bogy Pool was won by Mr. F. B. Marshall, 1 down. Eighteen cards were taken out.

BASKET BALL.

In the Basket Ball Open League game yesterday, between the South China and Queen's College, at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, the scores were:—

SOUTH CHINA..... 18 points.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE..... 15

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY V. R.G.A.

The following will represent the University on the University ground, in the above League match to be played to-day:—J. D. Wright, F. A. Redmond, D. K. Samy, S. K. Shua, M. H. Rolley, J. H. R. Freeborn, K. L. Sun, T. L. Cheah, T. E. Yeoh, H. C. Hunt, and J. T. Pun.

URAIENGOWER C.C. V. R.E. and I.A.

In this League fixture, to be played to-day on the Uraingower ground at 2 p.m. the home team will be composed of L. E. Lammer, F. G. Thompson, U. M. Omar, W. Hall, S. Yer, D. K. Khara, M. H. Abbas, U. Abbas, I. Goldenberg, J. Memedios, and B. Basa.

UNIVERSITY "B" V. NAVY "B."

The following will represent University "B" in their match against the Navy "B" to be played to-day on the University ground:—R. W. Barney, K. S. Cheah, C. H. Yeoh, S. W. Chua, T. L. Yeung, R. A. Bacto, T. O. Yeow, K. H. Ooon, E. H. Lim, M. K. Yue, and J. J. Bacto.

HOCKEY.

THE CLUB V. R.E.

The following will represent the Club against the R.E. at Happy Valley on Wednesday next, 31st instant, bully-off at 5.15 p.m.:—J. P. Jones, M. L. Railton, C. O. Hidding, V. G. Smyth, E. J. R. Mitchell, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, E. L. Sim, A. K. Mackenzie, J. V. Bragg, and R. D. Evans.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The challenge round of the competition for the amateur billiard championship of the Colony, between Mr. P. A. Yvanovich and Mr. A. K. Leung (the holder), was played at the V.R.C. last night, when a very fair gathering of billiard enthusiasts attended. Incidentally, the V.R.C. charged an admission fee of \$2, double the fee charged for the semi-finals and finals. The general opinion, freely expressed before the game started, was that Leung would retain the championship, and Yvanovich sprang a genuine surprise.

The first few minutes of play were very disappointing to those who expected Leung to start off in the form that won him the championship last year. On the other hand, his opponent got a fine start with a break of 34 in the first five minutes of the game. This started Yvanovich continued to pile up his points. Thanks to a break of 15, followed a few minutes later with a break of 23, Yvanovich was leading by 97 points to 8 after the game had been in progress for 20 minutes. His last scoring thus early in the game made many very confident that he would wrest the championship from Leung, and these hopes were increased when, for the next twenty minutes, Leung failed to get started at successive visits to the table. After half an hour of play Leung had collected 30 points, while Yvanovich had scored 152, making a skillfully compiled break of 92. Just about three-quarters of a hour passed when Yvanovich had increased his lead to 200, a break of 30, in which there was more than one fluky stroke, bringing this about. Leung was still in the fifties, and undoubtedly playing much below form. It was about this time that Leung began to wake up. A break of 34, his first decent break, gained him encouraging applause. When Leung reached his first hundred, Yvanovich was leading by 130 points. Leung struck another bad patch while Yvanovich made several productive visits to the table, his best efforts between 200 and 300 being breaks of 36 and 24. After 70 minutes play the score stood at: Yvanovich 312 and Leung 144. Then, for a while, Leung played like a champion. When he rattled off 43, the biggest break made so far, he brought off some extremely delicate shots, and when he followed this up with another break of 38, he had considerably reduced the lead which Yvanovich had gained, and after 80 minutes of play Yvanovich (393) was leading only by 98. The rate of scoring by both men became rapid for a while, and once again Yvanovich increased his lead with two breaks of 18 and 23. At the end of 90 minutes play Yvanovich had 381 to Leung's 261. The play was punctuated with frequent bursts of applause, of which Leung got the greater share, for he was now playing more like his real self. After 100 minutes of play, the scores were Leung 398 and his opponent 398. Though he was rapidly creeping up, Leung was taking risks at this time, and on two occasions at least, took and missed hard shots when there were easier openings before him. When Yvanovich reached 400 Leung was in the region of 320, and once again the former obtained a lead of 100 with a very confidently compiled break of 38. After 110 minutes of play Yvanovich had 440 to his opponent's 329. The rate of scoring decreased for a while, and it was 2.10 p.m. when the interval was called, the scores being:

Mr. P. A. Yvanovich..... 502 points.

Mr. K. K. Leung..... 391 points.

Leung reached his 400 with his second visit to the table after the interval, and was presently applauded for a 96 break, with which he raised his score to 433 against Yvanovich's 502. Two fruitful visits to the table, giving him 18 and 23 respectively, saw Yvanovich once again assume a lead of over 100, and when on his next visit Yvanovich compiled 37 points, it was felt that he was on the high road to victory, and that Leung would have to make very strenuous efforts if he was going to win. The scores now stood, after 150 minutes play, 591—439 in favour of Yvanovich. When the Portuguese player had reached 600, the Chinese was about 150 behind, and playing patchily. It was undoubtedly Yvanovich's day in, for he brought off a 33 break in fine style, taking his score to 640 and getting a comfortable lead of 183. A couple of minutes later Yvanovich won well deserved applause for the biggest break in the match—a faultlessly compiled 52, thanks, when in the thirties, to a lucky kiss. Yvanovich's score increased to 704 with his last effort and he was now leading by 217. Big breaks from Yvanovich being now the order, it was not strange that his next effort should have brought him 25. The Chinese player had struck a barren patch, and except for an occasionally brilliant stroke, he could do nothing. Indeed, he seemed to be disheartened at the persistency with which some of his not impossible shots failed to come off. When play had been in progress for 170 minutes, the scores were 744—595 in favour of the Portuguese, and, ten minutes later, Yvanovich was leading by 233 points. By now it was recognized that the match would go to the Portuguese, who was scoring at every visit to the table. Presently he reached his 800 with a 19 break. Leung's first big break, after a long interval, was greeted in silence, the score at this stage being 815—574 in Yvanovich's favour. A break of 44 by the Portuguese increased his score to 862, and it was now ten minutes later that, with a break of 63, for which he was loudly applauded, he passed 900. The scores now were 940—597 in favour of Yvanovich, and Leung, who was playing makee fashion, missed several easy shots. The match was now all over but the shouting, and presently the champion-ship of the Colony changed hands, the final score being:

Mr. P. A. Yvanovich..... 1,000

Mr. K. K. Leung..... 690

At the close of the match, the donor of the championship cup, Capt. T. W. Evans, gave away the cup, and much applause. Mr. Yvanovich won the championship cup once for winning the final match, and another for the biggest break in the tournament (52). Mr. S. Gray received a cup for being the runner-up, and Mr. Leung a consolation prize.

CORRESPONDENCE. AN OVERSEAS CLUB WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is possible that a large section of the public will endorse the decision of the War Memorial Committee to erect "a simple but appropriate memorial to the dead" on "the finest site of the Colony."

At the same time, I have grounds for believing that a number of residents feel, like myself, that Hongkong should not confine itself to building a local memorial, but should secure representation in a memorial designed to perpetuate the memory of those countless fellow-subjects of ours who answered the call of duty from Overseas and made the great sacrifice.

After all, many who went from here came from different parts of China: those who were resident in the Colony, may probably have been here a comparatively short period before their summons arrived. At home, in the towns and villages where memorials are being erected to the fallen, there is a local patriotism which has no counterpart here. The different communities are honoring the memories of those who were born and bred amongst them. Here we take pride in the Colony as a valuable asset of the British Empire, but few regard it as their home.

In addition to erecting our own simple memorial, therefore, could not some means be found to secure Hongkong's representation in the great War Memorial Building which the Overseas Club and Patriotic League are about to set up in the heart of London? Contributions are invited towards this Memorial Fund with the idea that donations from each of the Dominions Overseas, and from British communities in Foreign lands, will be kept distinct and the Central Committee will, according to the amount contributed, name various portions of the building accordingly. The Overseas Building will be a centre from which those who are devoting themselves to the great work of reconstruction after the war will draw their inspiration. Every British subject from any and every outpost of Empire will feel that here is a spot sacred to the memory of friends who have "gone home." It will be home and a meeting-place in London for British subjects, men and women, from overseas, and not only that—it will be a temple dedicated to a sacred cause, to every movement which has for its object the creating of a better and happier Empire.

No Imperial Society has a finer record than the Overseas Club. Now it is just starting an active campaign in the Old Country to save the lives of the children in our big cities.

Let us have our local memorial by all means, and let us make it worthy, but do not let us confine ourselves to that and forget that we are a small part of a great Empire.

The objects of the Overseas Memorial Fund, briefly stated, are:—

- (1)—To erect in the heart of the Empire a building dedicated to the memory of the men from overseas who have made the great sacrifice, and which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.
- (2)—To promote the welfare of those who have suffered in the Great War, and especially to look after the Empire's children—the citizens of to-morrow.
- (3)—To draw closer in the bonds of comradeship British subjects in all parts of the world.

Surely, these are objects we would gladly forward, and, surely, when the Finance Committee is considering ways and means it would not be difficult for it to allocate a small proportion of the funds to the establishment of a Hongkong room in this Overseas Memorial Building, providing it was considered that such a course would meet with the approval of the subscribers.

In issuing their appeal the Committee might ask subscribers to state whether they would like some of the money devoted to this wider scheme, or some method might be devised for testing the feeling of the Community. The cost would not be more than a few thousand dollars. Lady Des Vaux, who is one of those in charge of the scheme, would gladly give any details that might be required, and would see that the desires of those providing the money were faithfully carried out.

Yours faithfully,
OVERSEAS CLUB (141195)
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

WIFE'S FRANTIC APPEAL. "DON'T SEND MY HUSBAND TO GOAL."

A Chinese, who had arrived on Thursday from Singapore, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of four tins of opium. The drug was concealed in a jar, which contained ginger preserves. When a fine of \$500, or, in default, three months' hard labour was inflicted, the man's wife, who was in Court, made a frantic appeal to the Magistrate saying: "I am poor and have no money to pay the fine. Don't send my husband to goal. If he goes to goal there is no one to look after me and I will starve."

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANDRE LEBON." PASSENGERS' UNUSUAL EXPERIENCES.

These English and American passengers who arrived in Hongkong on the French mail steamer *Andre Lebon* on Thursday evening are saying some uncomplimentary things in regard to the manner in which the passengers as a whole were treated during the enforced lengthened stay of that vessel in Saigon, where there was a short-lived strike among the crew of the steamer.

It appears that when the steamer went into Saigon, the crew in a body went to the captain and demanded that the wages payable on that boat be paid in piastres, and not in francs, as is the usual custom. The reason for this request was that the exchange rate of the franc is so low that their wages amount to scarcely anything in Saigon. This unexpected demand the M.M. Agents at Saigon refused point blank, with the result that the whole crew stopped work, and the passengers were forced to fend for themselves.

Somewhat the ship's officers were able to induce the cook to prepare meals for them; but the passengers were not similarly served, and they had to perforce go ashore to the hotels for food. Needless to say, they had to pay the abnormal prices now being charged by the hotels in Saigon, and received no compensation whatever from the shipping company, who were supposed to convey them—unmolested with the comforts for which they had paid—to their respective destinations. The M.M. Agents assumed an attitude of helplessness. The hotels were crowded, and food was only obtainable at certain hours. If a passenger was handicapped by an insufficient knowledge of French, he had his difficulties increased.

Not until two days had passed did the shipping agents give in to the demands of the crew. The voyage from Saigon to Hongkong was not the same of comfort. One gentleman, who had to pay \$150 for the passage from Haiphong to Hongkong, will have very much more to say of the trip in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Amongst those who arrived in Hongkong on her were Lieut. General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, commanding the Northern Army, India (who was met on board by H.E. Major-General Ventris), Mr. Carl Shively, Mr. Simon Salde, Mr. Dunn, Mr. T. E. James, Mr. Broe, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Selby, Mr. Schallenberg, Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Motte, Georges, Miss Ruth Greenough, Miss Edith Greenough, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Locable, Mr. and Mrs. Barbery, and Mr. Naef.

A PLAYFUL DOG.

MASTER PAYS FOR DOGGIE'S
PLEASURE.

An amusing case was heard at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Mr. S. Goldschmidt was summoned for allowing a ferocious dog to be free, unmuzzled and unchained.

The dog bit the leg of a Chinese constable and when this was pointed out to Mr. Goldschmidt, he said that the animal was a small one and was always in a playful mood. When the dog barked at the constable and the latter tried to drive him away the animal evidently misunderstood the action, and, thinking that the constable wanted to play with him, it commenced to bark. Later on, it bit the constable, slightly on the leg. Mr. Goldschmidt apologized on behalf of the animal, saying that the dog was full of fun and liked to play.

The constable said there was no question of playing. The dog rushed out of the house and bit him.

Mr. Smith: You did not play with the dog?

A pained look flitted across the constable's face as he emphatically replied:—

No.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Goldschmidt whether the dog was likely to bite anyone.

"Oh, no," replied the owner, "he likes to play and be chum."

Mr. Smith: You pay \$5 compensation to the constable.

THE EXPORT OF SUBSIDIARY
COINS.

MONEY CONFISCATED AND MAN
FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export \$25 in subsidiary coins.

The man, evidently, knew the regulations in the Colony governing the exportation of subsidiary coins, because the coins were concealed in a bag carried under his arm and having the appearance of a parcel of food. The man told the Police that he was cook on board a steamer, and the money was for the purpose of purchasing food.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25 and confiscated the money.

HONGKONG SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. PRESENTATION TO MR. S. BAKER.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Shipping and Engineering Institute was held yesterday evening at the Institute premises. Mr. R. M. Dyer (President) occupied the chair and there were, also present, Messrs. J. Reid, J. Macdonald, B. L. Frost, A. Davidson, R. Hunter, R. V. Cameron, W. R. Oswald, J. W. Paton, Bray, J. Ormiston, and S. Baker (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts, said:—Gentlemen, the reports and accounts having been in your possession for the past two weeks, I will, with your kind permission, take them as read. They are very complete and do not call for comment on my part further than saying that I think we can again congratulate ourselves on another successful year's working. To those of us who have been in the Colony for the past few years, the continued prosperity of this institution is a matter of great satisfaction, and the thanks of all members are due to the successive committees of management who have guided its affairs during that time, a by no means easy task, and one which entailed a great deal of labour and self sacrifice.—(Applause.)—I well remember, when as a newcomer in this Colony, you were kind enough to ask me to respond to the toast of "Engineering and Shipbuilding," in Hongkong, at your annual dinner. On that occasion, I recalled to memory the words of the most eminent Colonial Secretary we have had, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who, at his Rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University, took as his text the Biblical saying "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."—(Laughter.)—It appears to me that the engineers and shipbuilders of Hongkong had anticipated the right honourable gentleman's advice, because one feature of the Colony, since its inception, has been the gradual development of our industries to keep pace with the requirements of this port. It reflects the greatest credit on those of our profession who were here before us, and it is up to us, who have followed them, to see that we do not fall behind.—(Applause.)—We are all aware that the conditions in Hongkong, and other little matters, do not tend always to very strenuous mental or bodily work, but may I venture to again quote another great man, Lord Kelvin, who took for over thirty years as the subject of an opening address to his students, "The superiority of Mind over Matter," and request you to keep the idea of that lecture prominently before you. You will then doubtless overcome all your daily worries, promptly forget that they ever existed, and yourselves will reward your efforts.—(Applause.)—The past few years have seen considerable expansions in all directions in this Colony, and I trust that the energy and undiminished vitality of this institution is sufficient evidence that the engineers and shipbuilders are determined not to fall out of line.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. McCUBBIN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The election of office-bearers then took place.

In regard to the election of a President, the chairman proposed the name of Mr. Lee, stating that Mr. Lee was an old member of the Institute and was one of the most experienced and qualified engineers in the Colony. He trusted that if the meeting elected Mr. Lee they would give him the same support as had been accorded the speaker.

Mr. T. Lee, who was unanimously elected President, in returning thanks, said he hoped to do his best to make the Institute as successful as it had been in the past.

The other office-bearers elected were as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Messrs. R. Hunter and B. L. Frost.

HON. SECRETARY: Mr. P. T. Farrell.

HON. TREASURER: Mr. W. Brown.

HON. LIBRARIAN: Mr. B. L. Frost.

COMMITTEE: Messrs. J. McCubbin, W. Budge, R. Hunter, W. Russell, J. Ormiston, J. W. Paton, G. H. Bannerman, G. Patterson and W. J. Stokes.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were elected auditors at a remuneration of \$300 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a sum of \$100 be sent to the St. Dunstan's Home, as last year. He wished they could have proposed a larger sum.

Mr. JAMES said it appeared to him that St. Dunstan's Home was getting everything. He thought some other charitable institution should be assisted. He did not mean to say that St. Dunstan's Home was unworthy of help, but other charities also needed assistance.

Mr. ORMISTON said a friend, Mr. H. Smythe, was willing to contribute \$10, if the money was to be sent to St. Dunstan's Home.

Mr. JAMES suggested assisting the fund which was being raised on behalf of the orphans of the engineers lost on the *Titanic*.

Mr. GRAHAM seconded the Chairman's proposal that the money should be sent to St. Dunstan's Home, remarking that if there were any other worthy charity the meeting Committee might consider them.

A suggestion was made that Mr. J. Macdonald's photograph should be placed in the Institute, as it was the general opinion of members that the memory of old members should be kept green. Mr. Macdonald was an original member of the Institute.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORTS. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram was received by the local branch of the above Bank, yesterday, from the Head Office in London:—

"At the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 21 1/2 p. per share, free of income-tax; that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund; that £23,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund; that £75,000 be written off Premises Account; and that £172,350 6s. 10d. be carried forward."

NEW ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING WORKS, SHANGHAI.

A NEW RECORD IN PROSPERITY.

At the annual general meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Ltd., held at Shanghai, Mr. H. E. Arnold, who presided, described the Report for the past year as constituting a new record in the history of the Company. Not only had the Company been well supported with building work, but now that shipping has again been calling freely at the port, they have had a very satisfactory amount of repair work to attend to.

The balance of Profit and Loss account, including Tls. 33,700.18 carried forward from 1919, is Tls. 831,587.23, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 20 per cent.	129,335.00
To pay a Bonus of 40 per cent.	258,670.00
To Write off New Plant	100,000.00
To Place to Reserve Fund	259,500.00
To Place to Dividend Equalization Fund	25,000.00
To Donate to Patriotic Funds	20,000.00
To Carry forward balance	39,082.23
Tls. 831,587.23	

This, said the Chairman, is a very handsome return on the paid up capital of the Company—it should not, however, be overlooked that the actual capital working in the business last year amounted to between 35 and 40 lakhs and that the profit gives a return on the funds utilized in our business of approximately 22 per cent.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

PLEADS FOR ANOTHER CHANCE.

Giving the excuse that he was on his way to Shanghai and was forced to pass through the Colony, an undesirable of this Colony, who had been twice banished, pleaded with the Magistrate, Mr. N. L. Smith, before whom he was charged with returning from banishment, to give him another chance. The man had been banished in 1913 and on the expiry of his term returned to the Colony and perpetrated several heists. After serving three years of imprisonment he was banished to Kongsmoon for ten years. He was arrested in Staunton Street on Thursday afternoon, and when asked for the reason of his return, said he was on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour and to four hours' stocks.

FIGHT AT HONGHOM DOCKS.

TWO-CHINESE ATTACK THREE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with assaulting three Chinese employed at the Honghom Docks. Sergeant Aris stated that on March 23rd two gangs of coolies presented themselves at the dockyard for employment. The gang that reached the office first were engaged and were set to work to remove a quantity of iron plates from the machine shop. While the men were engaged on their task, the second gang arrived, and, feeling angry, because they could not secure employment, they set upon and assaulted the first gang, using iron bars. Three men received scalp wounds and were removed to hospital. The Police arrived and arrested the two defendants, who were the ring-leaders.

Mr. Smith bound both defendants over in \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. BAKER said that Mr. Macdonald had promised to send a photograph when he went away, but had not done so. He had also not received any communication from him in regard to the scholarship he had proposed.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was going home shortly and would see Mr. Macdonald on the matter.

PRESIDENT TO HON. SECRETARY.

After the meeting, Mr. S. BAKER, the Hon. Secretary, was presented with a silver tea service and trap.

Mr. B. L. FROST, in calling upon Mr. Dyer to make the presentation, referred to Mr. Baker's arduous labours as Secretary of the Club for 4 years, and said that the credit balance of the Club had been raised from \$42 to \$14,000 during that time. He had worked without any remuneration whatever.

Mr. DYER then presented Mr. Baker with the tea service, stating that Mr. Baker had pulled the Institution out of the fire. He trusted Mr. and Mrs. Baker would be long spared to use the tea service.

Mr. BAKER, replying, thanked the members very much, saying that the present came as a surprise to him. He was glad that his services were appreciated.

A vote of thanks was next proposed to Mr. Dyer by Mr. Reid, who said that Mr. Dyer had always taken an active interest in the Club.

Mr. Dyer thanked Mr. Reid and said he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Club. The development of engineering and shipbuilding marched hand in hand with such an institution and all ship-owners should look after the welfare of the institution.

JUST TO HAND

THE FOLLOWING MAKES

TENNIS OF TENNIS
POSTS CENNIS BALLS NETS

(STAMPED 1920)

PRICE \$8 PER DOZ.

SLAZINGER
CHAMPIONSHIP

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CHAMPIONSHIP

RISELY
CHAMPIONSHIP

WRIGHT &
DITSON
CHAMPIONSHIP

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

"PLUS COLONELS" | "SILVER KINGS" | "ARCH COLONELS"
70 CENTS EACH | 75 CENTS EACH | 70 CENTS EACH

SPECIAL TERMS

FOR ALL SPORTS GEAR

TO
CLUBS, COLLEGES AND THE SERVICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

NEW RECORDS

"TAXI" ONE STEP.

"CLEO" FOX-TROT.

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN & WHITE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

MADE IN

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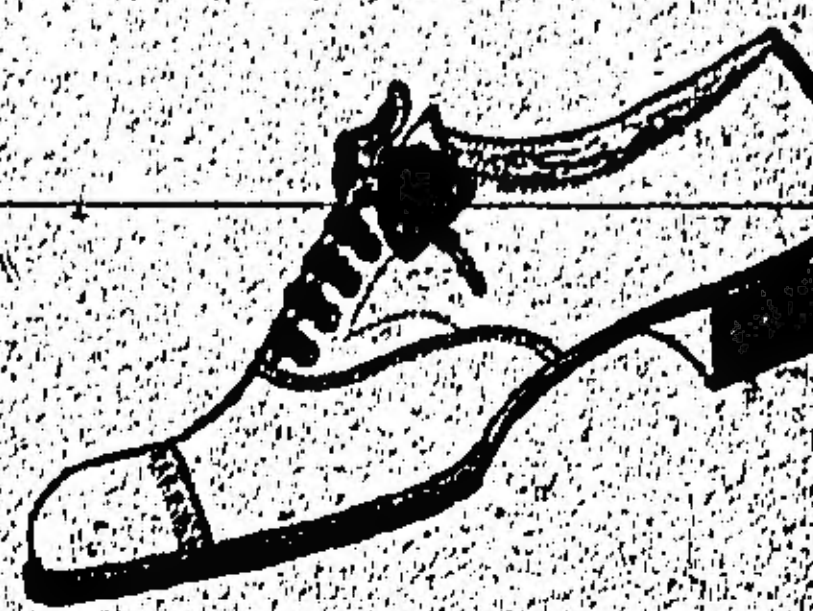
with

LEATHER, RUBBER,

NEOLIN

or

RINEX SOLES.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

First Division.
GRAND EXHIBITION MATCH.
CLUB V. REST.

(winners of League)
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 27th.
On Club Ground at 4.15 P.M.
Followed by Presentation of League Cup.
Admission to stand... 50 cents.

HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL.

IT having been decided that the HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL shall take the form of a marble and/or granite monument on the Bund the Committee invites those desirous of submitting designs to communicate with the undersigned from whom further particulars can be obtained.
CHAS. A. FRASER,
Union Buildings,
Hankow.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "FOOKSANG"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Wharves, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

R.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Marseilles in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unloaded after the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st April, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Area in Acres.
1. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
7. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
9. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
10. 100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00

THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA BOCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

In the Estate of FREDERICK ENDELL, ROSSER, M.S.A. Architect and Civil Engineer, late of Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, (deceased).

Will all persons having Claims against the above Estate kindly send in same to the undersigned immediately.

G. R. HAYWOOD,
Solicitor,
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the Season will take place on SUNDAY, MARCH 28th, to an anchorage off Chung Eui Island.
A Launch for Members and Friends will leave Statue Wharf at 10 A.M.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 4 Shares Numbers 20885/20888 issued on 11th March, 1888, in the name of Mr. P. K. KWAN, has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 31st March, 1920, the same shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1920.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M. TUGS "ST. SAMPSON" and "POET LANGLAND."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Vessels with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.
Full particulars of these Vessels and Conditions of Sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Permit to view these Vessels and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned.
A deposit of \$1,000 is required before forms of tender can be issued for either of these Vessels.
This Vessel will be on view at Hongkong from the 23rd March to the 15th May inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, May 17th.

PARTICULARS of Two St. Sampsons.
Length between perpendiculars 135' 0"
Breadth, extreme 33' 0"
Depth (under side of 6" Bar Keel) 16' 7 1/2"
Tonnage according to British Tonnage 451.01 Tons.
Nominal Displacement 850
At mean draft of 13' 10"
Present mean draft 10' 9"

Where ... Hongkong.
When ... September 1919.
By whom ... H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co.

Materials of Construction:
Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, etc.
Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, etc.
Steel ... Hull, bulkheads, etc.
Decks ... Forecastle, Upper & Lower.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 750, fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

PARTICULARS of Two Poet Langlands.
Length between perpendiculars 105' 0"
Breadth, extreme 25' 11"
Depth in hold (Bar Keel to Upper Deck) 13' 6 1/2"
Nominal Displacement 450 Tons.
At mean draft of 11' 3"
Present mean draft 10' 8"

Where ... Hongkong.
When ... 1919.
By whom ... Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.

Materials of Construction:
Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, etc.
Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, etc.
Steel ... Hull, bulkheads, etc.
Decks ... Forecastle, Upper & Lower.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 750, fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Dock Yard, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

to be sold in one lot by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920 at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms at No. 6, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:
All that piece of parcel of ground situated at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as SECTION D. or INLAND LOT No. 988 together with all the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 68, Wyndham Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF, Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
No. 6, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

A. G. DA BOCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING of the Company will be held in the Office of the Company, 8, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1920.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1920, at 11 A.M., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:-
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.
By Order,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1920.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of MARCH, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of considering the Report of the General Managers, and a Resolution as detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to be subsequently considered.
Dated the 19th day of March, 1920.
By Order of the General Committee,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1920, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1920, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MARCH 30th, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1920.

NOW READY

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1920

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Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Finsbury, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, MARCH 27th, 1920.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are indications of improvement in the relations between China and Japan. That loan by Japan at China New Year has evidently had a mollifying influence. We are not hearing so much about the boycott as we did before, and the overtures over the Shantung affair seem to be subsiding. For nearly twelve months now the Shantung Question has overshadowed all the other diplomatic controversies between the two countries, and the President, not many weeks ago, was reported to have expressed the opinion that this question was the most urgent of them all and must be settled first. It is evident, however, from the message sent by our Peking Correspondent, which we published yesterday, that a settlement of the Fookchow Affair, already long overdue, is likely to be reached first. China has formulated certain demands and it rather looks as if she has been assured that her demands will be received by the Japanese Government in a spirit likely to lead to an acceptable settlement on which this incident may be closed. The demand for the dismissal of the Consul has been anticipated by the transfer of the Consul to another sphere, and there remains the question of an apology from Japan and compensation for the victims of the *fracas* which aroused so much resentment throughout China. At the same time the Shantung Question is evidently receiving a great deal of attention at the hands of both Governments. This is revealed by the publication in Peking of a confidential telegram which was despatched from Peking to Tokyo recently by General AOKI, Military Adviser to the Chinese Government. Incidentally it may be observed that the telegram was addressed to the Japanese Minister of War, which in itself is a revelation of how closely the military in Japan are identified with the country's diplomacy. This confidential telegram informed the Japanese War Minister that the Chinese Cabinet had

come to the conclusion that "it would be advantageous to both Japan and China to open direct negotiations with Tokyo for the settlement of the Shantung affair, after the completion of its negotiations with the representatives of the Shantung Provincial Assembly, who are now in Peking," and that "the draft terms, which will form the basis of Sino-Japanese direct negotiations will be submitted to the Japanese Government for consideration after they have been discussed and approved by the Shantung Provincial Assembly." Oriental diplomacy is not easy for the inexperienced man to understand. In this case the arrangement subtly suggested is evidently a "face-saving" effort to transfer the initiative in the matter from Japan to China. An arrangement on a basis suggested by China is far more likely to be accepted by the Chinese people than one proposed by Japan, which would bear the stamp of dictation. Accompanying this suggestion is an assurance that the measures taken by the Chinese Government to suppress the boycott movement are succeeding, and also a promise that every effort will be made by the Cabinet to conciliate the Opposition in Parliament with a view to securing approval of the policy. How this cable came to be divulged has not been ascertained, but it is nothing new for diplomatic secrets to leak out when the reward in sight seems adequate compensation for the risk taken. The object in publishing this confidential communication was, of course, to embarrass the Government, and whoever was responsible for it seems to have succeeded in his purpose, for it is reported that "it is feared that it will lead to a Cabinet crisis."

Whether the Government at Peking is strong enough to carry on direct negotiations with Japan in face of the opposition to this course which has been manifested throughout the country time alone will show. That Japan is very desirous of coming to an early understanding with China in regard to this question is well understood, and it was fully expected that the Japanese Government, availing itself of the freedom of action which the present Parliamentary interregnum in Japan affords, would make every effort to secure a settlement before the new Parliament meets in May or June. No settlement is likely to be reached in the Shantung Question which will satisfy both parties to the controversy, but it does not require to be said that Japan's interests in China would best be consulted by her meeting to the fullest extent possible the views and wishes of the Chinese people.

One case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Capt. J. G. Armstrong, who commanded H.M.S. *Hart* in the China war of 1900, has been promoted Rear-Admiral.

Chief Stoker, A. J. Miles of H.M.S. *Amethyst*, has been awarded the Naval Medal for long service and good conduct.

Mr. E. F. Mackay having resumed charge at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Shanghai, Mr. G. T. Edkins will leave shortly to take charge at Hongkong.

The engagement is announced at Shanghai of John Kenneth Brand, third son of Mrs. David Brand, and Katharine Joyce Burkill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., and Mrs. King returned to the Colony on Thursday. Mrs. Leafe returned by the same steamer, the *Tamara Maru*. Mr. H. A. Lammeri also returned from England on Thursday.

There will be an extra rehearsal for the Oratorio on Monday next at 6 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral. It is hoped that all assisting will endeavour to be present. The final rehearsal will be on Thursday at the same hour.

During the absence from the Colony of Mrs. N. J. Stabb, the Hon. Secretaryship of the Siberian Refugee Fund in Hongkong has been undertaken by Mrs. C. J. Lafrantz, who appeals for further assistance on behalf of these unhappy people.

Experiments in mechanical coaling are to be made by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Nagasaki and Miike, in consequence of steadily increasing labour difficulties. The machines to be used have a loading capacity of 150 maximum and 70 minimum tons per hour.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) will preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning on "Righteousness," and confirm and preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, in the evening. From Monday to Thursday next week, being Holy Week, he will give addresses at St. Paul's College Chapel at 8 p.m.

An interesting deal in land at Shanghai has just been completed. Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons have sold to the Sino-American Bank the plot of ground in Nanking Road at present occupied by the premises of Messrs. Denniston and Sullivan and Hung Chong, the area being 8 mow, 3 fun, 7 li, 8 hao, and the purchase price Tls. 205,000. The land belonged to the Anglo-French Land Investment Co.

The Chinese Government is in receipt of a request by a number of Shanghai business men requesting permission to register a commercial wireless service with stations at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tainan, so as to facilitate commercial communications and they undertake, in the event of war, to make over the stations to the Government. The Government so far has made no reply to this request.

Capt. J. P. R. Marriott, C.M.G., R.N., who will on March 31st become Naval Attaché at Tokio, was during the war attached to the Australia and New Zealand Corps Staff, and was mentioned for distinguished and gallant services in Gallipoli during the period of General Sir Chas. Monro's command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from October, 1915, to the evacuation in January, 1916. He was afterwards Naval Assistant to the First Sea Lord, and has recently been employed in the Naval Intelligence Division at the Admiralty.

Herr Cordes, former Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Peking, recently made representations to the Chinese Government suggesting that he should be accepted as a semi-official representative of Germany to pave the way for the restoration of commercial relations between the two countries. It is understood that the Government has given his proposal an unequivocal refusal. The *Peking Leader* states that Dr. W. W. Yen has been informed that there is no possibility of renewing commercial relations with Germany in the immediate future. The Chinese Minister is requested to bring this decision before the German authorities.

Dr. Kung Hsiang-ko, a lineal descendant of Confucius, has died in Peking. Dr. Kung went with the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference, as a representative of Shantung province, and an obituary notice says "he fought bravely for the direct restoration of Kiaochow to China by Germany." After his return from Europe, he was immediately appointed as head of the delegation of the provincial assembly to Peking for the discussion of the Shantung issue with the Central Government. The deceased was a strong and influential opponent of direct negotiation between China and Japan over Shantung, so that his unexpected death has cast a great depression on the Young China movement. His remains will be taken to his native country, Chufu for interment.

As the Ching Ming Festival this year falls on April 5th, Easter Monday, there will be very large crowds travelling by train on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It will be impossible in the circumstances it is feared, for the management of the Kowloon-Canton Railway to make any provision for picnic parties or golfers on the morning express leaving Kowloon at 8.10 a.m. or on the slow train leaving at 9.30 a.m. on those dates, as the accommodation on these trains will be taxed to the limit; in fact arrangements are being made to run the 8.10 a.m. express in two portions on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It is hoped, therefore, that the holiday public will assist the Railway administration by arranging to travel as far as possible by the local trains. Conditions will be normal again on Easter Monday, when the usual accommodation will be provided on the 8.10 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.

The *Colombo*, Captain Percy Withers, which is escorting the flotilla of sloops and river monitors from Plymouth to Hongkong, is a sister ship of the *Gairo* and the *Carlisle*, already on the China Station. The *Colombo* was built at Fairfield, on the Clyde, under the naval programme of 1918. She measures 425 ft. in length, has a beam of 43 ft., a draught of 14 ft., and a displacement of 4,150 tons. She is engaged to a horse-power of 40,000, and easily does 29 knots. With regard to armament, the *Colombo* carries five 6-in. guns, two 3-pounders, and eight torpedo tubes. Her engines, boilers, etc., are enclosed under a 3-in. steel deck. The oil tanks of the *Colombo* have a capacity of 7,500 tons, her motive power being derived from petroleum solely. She carries, as a private ship, a crew of 287 officers and men. The cost of the *Colombo* was about £200,000. Already she has made two trips to the Mediterranean and East of Suez.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CORK MURDER.

MASKED MEN BREAK INTO HOUSE.

LONDON, March 26th.

A band of armed and masked men broke into the residence of the Lord Mayor of Cork and shot him dead with a revolver at one o'clock this morning. They then escaped in a motor car.

TWO FATAL SHOTS.

LATER.

The deceased Lord Mayor, Alderman MacCourtain, was in his bedroom when the raiders entered. They called him out to the landing and then fired two shots from a revolver, both being effective, entering his chest. He died in a few minutes.

It is stated that Alderman MacCourtain was a prominent Sinn Féiner and was interned after the Easter week rebellion.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor as regards the fracas at Dublin on the 22nd, Mr. Macpherson stated that Dublin was now quiet. A Military Court of Enquiry will be held. There was no evidence that the deaths of civilians were due to the Military.

Replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Macpherson said he had no information that the armoured car that turned out used a machine-gun.

Mr. MacVeigh pointed out that the Commander at Cork had stated that he was unaware of the murder when he went to the Lord Mayor's house, thus contradicting Mr. Macpherson's statement in the House of Commons of the 22nd, that the Military went to the house in order to trace the murderers.

Mr. Macpherson replied that he was asked to justify the action of the Military and he did so in only a possibly inferential way, believing his statement to be true.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

TYPES NOT WANTED.

LONDON, March 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Walter Long stated that the following ships of the all-big-gun type were not required for the post-war fleet, but the method of their disposal had not yet been settled:—The *Agincourt*, *Agas*, *Dreadnought*, *Superb*, *Infatigable* and *Indomitable*. The remainder were all included in the post-war fleet.

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, March 25th.

Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, lecturing at the Institution of Naval Architects on the lessons of the war, said the battleship *Hood* had been constructed to withstand several torpedoes without seriously lessening her speed. America was already following the example set by the *Hood*.

Mr. Archibald Hurd strongly deprecated the view held in the Dominion that sea-power was a thing of the past, and that the development of aircraft would mean a sacrifice of British naval traditions.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

ITS INTRODUCTION NOT ADVISABLE.

LONDON, March 24th.

The Royal Commission on the advisability of introducing a decimal coinage has reported against the proposal, stating that the advantages to be gained in keeping accounts are in nowise commensurate with the loss of the convenience of the existing system for other purposes. The report also states that bankers and financial houses engaged in the finance of Overseas trade consider that no great benefit to Overseas trade is to be expected from the adoption of the decimal system.

SALE OF SURPLUS WAR STORES.

PROFIT TO THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, March 24th.

Mr. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, in a speech at Bedford, stated that the total realised by the sale of surplus war stores and stores purchased on trading account was £250,000,000, of which £124,000,000 represented the sale of wool, hides, etc. bought on trading account. In this transaction the Exchequer benefit only to the extent of the profit.

CHEAPER BUNKER COAL.

GOOD NEWS FOR SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 26th.

The *Times* states that the South Wales collieries have agreed to supply bunker coals for shipping at substantially lower prices, approximating an average reduction of 40/- per ton. The ruling price at the Port of London, namely 155/-, is likely to be reduced correspondingly. The reduction commences on April 1st and will be applicable to all shipping.

EXPLORING NEW GUINEA.

CUTHBERT PEEL GRANT.

LONDON, March 26th.

The Geographical Society has awarded the Cuthbert Peel Grant to Mr. A. W. Pearson, Chinese, to assist him to continue his work in the unexplored parts of New Guinea.

THE UNREST IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS TO THE WORKERS.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The general strike has ended. The workers' demands have been accepted by the Government, which is making far-reaching concessions.

BERLIN IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

BERLIN, March 26th.

A decree issued by the Imperial President proclaims Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg in a state of siege. The Police have been empowered to search motor-cars unauthorized, and those who carry arms will be shot on the spot. Extraordinary courts-martial have been established.

COMMUNISTS CAPTURE ESSEN.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The Communists have captured Essen, after two days' violent fighting. It is estimated that 300 were killed.

AERIAL RAID ON LEIPZIG.

LONDON, March 26th.

The situation in Germany is unquestionably grave, although much remains obscure and chaotic. The Communists are urging the workers to continue the strike relentlessly against the Government, and many quarters in Berlin predict the formation of a Communist Government within a few days.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Ebert-Bauer Government has not returned to Berlin, and the capital is at present without a leader.

Fighting continues at Leipzig. A military aeroplane bombed the city and a second plane was shot down by the Communists.

So far, Lord Kilmarnock and staff in Berlin are safe, but the Embassy has been without flour and lighting for two days. Yesterday a bomb exploded outside the Embassy.

The reported flight of General von Ludendorff is apparently a sequel to Herr Bauer's denunciation in the National Assembly, declaring Ludendorff one of the wire-pullers in the Revolution and proclaiming his intention of meting out stern punishment.

LABOUR DEMANDS.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The Federation of Labour, in which all political parties are represented, has submitted to the Government demands including the punishment of Dr. von Kapp and his followers, organised labour to take charge of armed agencies for the maintenance of law and order, the socialisation of the coal and copper mines and the retirement of Herr Noske.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS GIVE IN.

HAMBURG, March 26th.

The troops have been disarmed without bloodshed. Sailors hoisted the white flag on the cruisers *Schwartzburg*, *Regenburg* and *Wittelsbach*.

GERMAN WAR MATERIAL.

ILLEGAL SALE STILL CONTINUES.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—The outstanding feature of the latest meeting of the Council of Ambassadors was the consideration of the report of Marshal Foch regarding the continuance by the Germans of the sale of war material prohibited by the Versailles terms. It is believed that no action was taken on the matter on account of the present unsettled conditions in Germany, but as soon as a definite Government is in control, the matter will be brought sharply to the attention of those in power.

NEW TURKISH ALLIANCE.

THE WORK OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is reported that Turkey has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Republic of Azerbaijan. The alliance document, was signed in October last. It provides for reciprocal assistance in the event of any Foreign Power attempting to establish a political, administrative or economic Protectorate over either. Both refuse to sign the Peace Treaty or to disarm, if the independence of Turkey is endangered or the independence of Azerbaijan not recognised. Turkey supplies munitions, war trains and Tatar troops. It is considered most likely that the Turkish Nationalists arranged the terms of the Alliance. Azerbaijan contains the provinces of Baku and Elizavetpol, including the Baku oilfields. It must not be confused with the Persian Province of Azerbaijan.

AVIATION POSSIBILITIES.

PARIS TO TOKIO IN A DAY.

PARIS, March 26th.

The Union of Aeronautical Industries entertained the Japanese Military and Aviation Mission to dinner last night at Claridge's.

In his speech, the President of the Union predicted that the Paris to Tokio journey would shortly be accomplished by aeroplane in six days by machines fitted with 800 h.p. motors with a new device enabling a uniform altitude of 10,000 metres at an average speed of 125 miles hourly, carrying 15 passengers. He spoke sanguinely of the prospects of higher speeds, whereby Tokio would be brought within one day of Paris.

General Nagasaki, the chief of the Japanese Mission, replying, expressed the opinion that the aeroplane would be the principal weapon in war in the future. He declared that Japan was awaiting the nation which did not lose this weapon for its defence in peace-time.

PEACE TREATY IN AMERICA.

SENATE REFUSES TO RATIFY.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Senate has rejected the Peace Treaty ratification resolution, the necessary two-thirds majority not being obtained. The voting was 49 for and 35 against ratification.

Afterwards, a resolution was adopted returning the Treaty to the President and intimating the Senate's refusal to ratify.

AN AMENDED PREAMBLE.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

Preparatory to the final vote on the ratification of the Treaty, the Senate adopted a modified preamble not requiring affirmative acceptance of the reservations by the Senate.

AMERICAN LABOUR QUESTIONS.

A DEFENCE OF TRADE UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The report of President Wilson's Industrial Conference, which proposed a joint organisation of employers and employees as a means of preventing misunderstanding and securing co-operative effort through regional adjustment conferences, has been attacked by Mr. Samuel Gompers, who says that the present labour adjustment machinery is far superior to that suggested, both in simplicity and effectiveness. He considers that Trade Unions afford the only bona fide effective system of representation known in American industry.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Conference called by President Wilson is discussing the American Railwaymen's demands for wage increases, totalling \$200,000,000.

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

A PLEA FOR RETENTION BY UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Senate has adopted, without discussion, a resolution proposed by Senator Lodge asking President Wilson for information with regard to the announcement reported to have been made by the British Foreign Secretary that the island of Yap was to be given to Japan.

Sensor Lodge presented a letter from Mr. Ford, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, hoping that Congress would unitedly protest against the passing of the administration of that island from the United States, as three Pacific cables radiate from there and the control of the island is vital to American commerce in the Far East.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

OBJECTION TO COMPOUNDING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

Mr. Davies, who has charge of the Government's foreign loans, has declared that the Treasury is opposed to compounding interest on foreign loans. The expected return on Allied loans is approximately 4.25 per cent.

U.S. SENATOR CONVICTED.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CORRUPTION.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 26th.

The Republican Senator Newberry has been convicted of corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with his election and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Sixteen other politicians have been sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment.

Following his conviction, Senator Newberry issued a statement saying:—"Being conscious of no criminal conduct, and unless my political associates deem it advisable, I shall continue to represent in the Senate the people who elected me."

The foregoing accords with despatches from Washington declaring that the Republican leaders are not disposed to declare Senator Newberry's seat vacant, pending the result of an appeal.

MR. "CHARLIE" CHAPLIN.

MAY APPEAR IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

LONDON, March 26th.

According to Los Angeles advices, Mr. "Charlie" Chaplin is likely soon to appear in the Divorce Court. It is stated that his wife, Mildred Harris, will press a suit for divorce on charges of non-support and cruelty.

JACK DEMPSEY.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO EVADING SERVICE.

LONDON, March 26th.

The boxer, Jack Dempsey, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of evading military service. He has been released on a bail of £200. The trial has been fixed for April 2nd.

CANADA'S NAVY.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 26th.

According to Admiral Jelicoe's report, the British Government is prepared to present to Canada a fleet worth \$16,500,000, pre-war value, comprising one light cruiser, four destroyers, eight patrol boats, one flotilla leader, eight submarines and four mine-sweepers. This will require 1,600 officers and men, of whom Canada has 500 trained men and a sufficiency of junior officers. The senior officers will probably be borrowed from the Royal Navy. The annual expenditure will be about \$5,000,000. Eventually new cruisers will be constructed in Canada.

FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

MR. ASQUITH VOTES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, March 24th.

There was keen interest in the speech of Mr. Asquith at the National Liberal Club this afternoon owing to the expectation that he would reply to the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George on March 18th.

Mr. Asquith said that the Premier's challenge ought to be taken up immediately. Fusion was being watered down into "closer co-operation." The real point was whether they were going to respond to the Premier's invitation.

Since Labour was hostile, and since Independent Liberalism intended to remain independent, were they going to link up with Tory organisations, which were the only organisations satisfying Mr. Lloyd George's definitions and likely to supply his need? Why should they? Why should Liberals abdicate their primary functions as a great historic party?

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that nothing more would be heard of the Anti-Dumping Bill. He declared that the Government's Irish Bill did not seek to amend but to repeal the Home Rule Act and substitute for it a fantastic scheme which travestied self-government. Liberals were asked to agree to fusion owing to the new peril vulgarly called "Bolshevism."

He denied that there was any antipathy between Liberalism and Labour. Labour owed everything to Liberalism and there were many points on which they could travel side by side. The Premier's appeal was on lines of class cleavage and was most mischievous. Free Liberals were not going to be tied to the Tory chariot wheels.

They were going to retain, preach and practise their principles.—(Cheers.)

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS' DEMANDS.

60 PER CENT. INCREASE IN WAGES.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is reported that the weaving operatives in Lancashire are demanding an increase of 60 per cent. over their present wages. About 200,000 operatives are concerned.

VARSITY BOAT RACE.

EIGHT CREWS IN GOOD FORM.

LONDON, March 26th.

For the forthcoming Varsity Boat Race, both crews are showing excellent form. The Oxford crew went over the full course on a trial today in 20 min. 30 sec. [Oxford has won the race 30 times to Cambridge's 31. There was a dead heat in 1877. The last race was in 1914, when Cambridge won, the time being 20 min. 23 sec.—Ed.]

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND.

LONDON, March 26th.

At the international rugby football match, played at Twickenham, England defeated Scotland by 13 points to 4.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—After two conferences between the French mine-owners and the men's delegates, an agreement was reached by arbitration with the Minister of Public Works. The coal strike is ended.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

SUCCESSFUL FLOATATION.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—Subscriptions for the French Loan close tomorrow. The Finance Minister has issued a Note saying there have been big subscriptions during the last few days.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 26th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Company's report says the continued decline in prices is due to large amounts of melted coin being offered, the currency of buyers on China account, and uncertainty owing to the fluctuations in American exchange.

The smart rally to-day was due to support from New York. As regards the silver position in China, the apparent increase in spot supplies of notes up-country has been reduced. Saturation point might be reached temporarily, but probably China will absorb much larger quantities of silver than before the war.

A BOLSHEVIST CLAIM.

LONDON, March 26th.

A Bolshevik wireless message claims the occupation of Ekaterinodar.

GAOL BREAKING AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.

TWO WARDERS KILLED: 130 CONVICTS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 26th.

A sensational escape of a large number of convicts from the Chinese prison of Tsaochochin, Shanghai, took place recently.

The prison at Tsaochochin, a village a short distance to the west of the Lunghua Road, the *N.C. Daily News* states, is one which has only recently been established by the Chinese authorities, and is used for housing prisoners who are serving terms of sentences in the third degree—that is, for periods of from five years upwards. The prison also is only used for criminals convicted before the Chinese City Court and not for those who have been handed over to the Chinese authorities by either the International or French Mixed Court. The prison accommodates about 1,000 convicts and is separated into wards which house up to 500 each. Each ward dines at a fixed time and for this purpose is ushered into a general dining room which serves for all wards in rotation.

It would appear that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening one of the wards, which had been led into the dining room, mutinied. Whether the revolt was the outcome of an organized plot for escape or whether, solely resultant upon some general dissatisfaction has not yet been found clear, but as the *Singapore* reports that an attempt to escape was made by the prisoners at the branch prison in the Chinese city at about the same hour, the former hypothesis would seem to be the more likely.

Tsang, the chief warden of the prison, was present at the time when the disturbance occurred, and he did his best to calm the convicts by speaking to them. Finding, however, that this was without result he drew his revolver and tried to gain order by threats. At this point one of the prisoners, a man named Zeng, finding who had been convicted to a term of 15 years for armed robbery, succeeded in wresting the revolver from the chief warden's hand. Having possessed himself of the revolver it is alleged that he promptly shot Tsang, who was killed immediately, and then also shot dead an assistant warden. In the confusion that followed the whole group of convicts seem to have got away without any resistance being offered. The actual number of men who escaped varies according to different accounts from 200 to 130, but as the latter number is that quoted by the Chinese city authorities it is probably the more correct.

The French Police were communicated by telephone shortly after the escape became known, and, promptly answering the call, they reinforced their service by special patrols along the boundary between Sincawei and the Porte Ste. Catherine. The Chinese police were also out during the whole night effecting a search and 20 of the escaped convicts were rounded up by them. Among this number, it should be noted, was the man Zeng who is said to have murdered the two Chinese warders. During the night three suspects were also arrested by the French Police from the station on Avenue Joffre.

We saw the present generation of boys—about five hundred of them between the ages of thirteen and nineteen—playing rugby football and we found that on Saturday afternoons our footsteps were automatically directed towards the "fifty." On other days there were many games of football between the different houses, but on Saturdays there was only one match in which the first fifteen struggled to maintain the reputation of the school. Along the touch-line were hundreds of eager youthful faces, for all of the school boys were there to encourage their heroes. Masters and a few parents and some old boys were there too, but youth had its fling. Not even the knowledge that the awesome "Head" was just behind Brown minor prevented that impulsive young cheerer from over-balancing himself and falling over the fence when the Blankbridge players almost scored a try against their great rivals of Haileybury.

The real triumph of the first fifteen was when the match was over. The four or five hundred boys not in the team "lined up" along the path from the playing field to the King's highway. And the fifteen heroes, in all the glory of their affected carelessness, for personal appearances—there were swastika ties round the neck and tinselled football caps stuck on the head rakishly—strung down the road between the ranks of cheering boys. Beatty and Haig had their day in London with the peace procession. But the Blankbridge fifteen has that sort of thing almost every Saturday during the football season. Do you wonder that the youth of Blankbridge think more of a first fifteen cap than of any academic distinction in the world?

One of the masters very kindly took us to the chapel, where the boys sang well-known hymns lustily and fidgeted during the sermon. The sun lit up the beautiful stained glass windows, recently placed as memorials to old boys who fall at the front. Eager youth daily reads the words "Pro Patria" and in the corridors of the old school buildings there are hundreds of photographs of young men in the twenties and thirties, all in military kit. They have perished in Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia or East Africa, but they speak daily to buoyant youth, and buoyant youth believes in old-fashioned things such as adventure and heroism. But only age gives much thought for the parents of those who had died so gallantly; only age finds it difficult to look at those pictures of young manhood in all their gaiety and to talk about their great sacrifice. That portrait-gallery in the old school buildings which showed hundreds of "frank" and "leafless" faces of heroes is the seed of freedom and similar phrases swept through one's mind like waves of sunlight; but there were also shadows. Youth of great promise.

During one of his speeches for the Paisley election Mr. Asquith said:—"He would wipe out the German indemnity as a bad debt."

There is little to do on any Sunday evening in Hongkong; the letters for "home" are written and thoughts of the Old Country come crowding into a mind very receptive to such thoughts. Sunday is a day of rest; but rest is not of necessity inertia. And so, on this Sunday evening, it is excusable, because it is more restful, to think with a pen in the hand than when inactive. As an exile in Hongkong, it may be excusable to conjure up visions of delightful scenes in England; and the most wonderful, the most enviable thing in the Old Country to-day is the buoyancy of youth in the schools.

THE PLAYING FIELDS. When we are men we consider ourselves fortunate if we can find time for tennis or golf twice a week. But youth is carefree, and the designers of the English public-school system wisely took into consideration an old Latin motto, which, freely translated, says that a sound body is essential for a sane mind. And thus it happens that the playing fields are the really important portion of the equipment of these famous English schools. Pride in the records for cricket, football, etc., is second only to pride in the traditions of the school. You may meet boys from Harrow or Clifton, or Sherborne or any other of the well-known English schools, and you will find that there is one firm foundation of faith for all of them. They may have inherited different religious or ideas about politics. You may find at Harrow eighteen-year-old Fabians or the most rampant jingoes. But every boy at Harrow has this common faith—there is no other school to compare with Harrow. At Marlborough the boys are equally certain that the finest school in England is Marlborough. At Haileybury there is the same simple, but magnificent, loyalty.

The school at the end of a long straggling town no more than a hundred miles from London. It was founded in about the middle of the sixteenth century by a wealthy London merchant-adventurer. It is said that there was a town of sorts, there before there was a school; but that is difficult to believe. For the pivot of the town to-day is the school. Over the shops you see the school coat-of-arms and you read: "By appointment to Blankbridge School." The tradesman announces this fact in the way that shopkeepers in London boast about "by appointment to His Majesty the King."

It is the only thing that matters in Blankbridge. If you have some sort of connection with the school, your existence is justified. In the Blankbridge Club are many members, but they all talk about the old boys and next Saturday's school football match. For they are either old boys or masters, and they live in a world in which their loyalty to Blankbridge School comes before anything else. It may be narrow, but it is very remarkable. In Blankbridge they know about the British Empire; but chiefly because old boys have carried the traditions of Blankbridge into the various corners of it. If the Club the word Hongkong reminded them of old Blankbridge boys.

We saw the present generation of boys—about five hundred of them between the ages of thirteen and nineteen—playing rugby football and we found that on Saturday afternoons our footsteps were automatically directed towards the "fifty." On other days there were many games of football between the different houses, but on Saturdays there was only one match in which the first fifteen struggled to maintain the reputation of the school. Along the touch-line were hundreds of eager youthful faces, for all of the school boys were there to encourage their heroes. Masters and a few parents and some old boys were there too, but youth had its fling. Not even the knowledge that the awesome "Head" was just behind Brown minor prevented that impulsive young cheerer from over-balancing himself and falling over the fence when the Blankbridge players almost scored a try against their great rivals of Haileybury.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.
S.S. "LUCERIO" via Panama and Havana April 20th.

Subject to change without notice.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Fulham & Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT**

LONDON & ANTWERP... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... 27th April.
LONDON... "KAZEMBE" ... 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"WENCHOW"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"HUNAN"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TUNGCHOW	"CHENAN"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"CHINKIANG"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHINHU"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"HUIHOW"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIKIANG"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TUNGCHOW	"TEAN"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and North China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"MORIALTA" (Hailong) ... Capt. Ed. Walker ... FRIDAY, 2nd Apr., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL, S.S. CO., LTD.)****Sailings from Hongkong**

"CHARLTON HALL" ... via Panama & Havana ... 31st Mar.
"JASON" ... via Suez ... 10th April.
"CITY OF COLOMBO" ... via Suez ... 5th May.
"EUBYMACHUS" ... via Panama ... 12th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON BEISS & CO., CANTON.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANGA" (Cargo only)	8,000	1st Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & ANTWERP
"REIFA"	8,000	15th Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & ANTWERP
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th Apr.	Spore, Colombo, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 8,000 ... 30th Mar. ... Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" ... 4,400 ... 23rd April ... Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Port M. and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOBE" ... 6,700 ... 5th Apr. ... Shanghai & Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,900 ... 4th Apr. ... Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA" ... 4,400 ... 4th Apr. ... Shanghai & Kobe.

*** CALLS AT ANTWERP * * CALLS MANILA****WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

Tickets Interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in list of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"ELDRIDGE" ... About April 5th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About April 27th.
"ICONIUM" ... About May 24th.
"CROSSKEYS" ... About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLETT" ... About March 31st.
"COAKET" ... About April 23rd.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

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15,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

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"NANKING" ... Mar. 27th.
"CHINA" ... Mar. 27th.
"NILE" ... May 15th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	April 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st (from Yokohama)
PERSSIA MARU	9,000	April 19th
KOREA MARU	20,000	May 3rd
TENYO MARU	24,000	May 24th

* Omits Shanghai

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA and YUQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 18th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer OHYO MARU ... Leaves Hongkong April or May.
For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building, Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI KOBE ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ... On or about 6th April.
YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... On or about 25th April.

SHANGHAI (Only) ... "PAUL LECAT" ... On or about 4th April.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUVA, PORT SAID.

Cargo boats for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, and if sufficient inducement offered, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

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**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st March.
"HAWANA MARU" ... April.
"HAYRE MARU" ... May.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Monday, 5th April.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Middle of June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 29th March.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 4th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 28th March.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	March 27th	March 30th 3 P.M.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Ichang	27th Mar.
U.S.A., CANADA and SHANGHAI	Empress of Japan	27th Mar.
EUROPE via SUEZ	Kamata	27th Mar.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Changsha	27th Mar.
JAPAN	Tsuna Maru	28th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Sinkung	28th Mar.
JAPAN	Japan	29th Mar.
STRAITS	Tenaka Maru	31st Mar.
JAPAN	Katori Maru	1st April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Lake Onawa	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, L. Marenia, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Hector	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	China	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Chonan	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Fookang	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Fookang	Suwa Maru	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Chong Va	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Tourane and Quinhon	Pa Lee	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	Awakusa Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia	Swah Kun	Sunday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Tango Maru	Monday, 29th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C.	Empress of Japan	Monday, 29th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Hongkong	Monday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	China	Tuesday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.

WATERHOUSE LINE.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama,

"WEST IVAN" Sailing about April 3rd.

"WEST JESTER" Late April.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3407.

A drawback to the domestic use of the 4 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle power. This problem has been solved in the "ARGA" which we now present for your trial and certain approval.

Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Power. PRICE 50 cts. each.
Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

SOUTH AMERICA

We offer a complete banking service in the following countries, special attention being given to the handling of collections.

ARGENTINE	BRAZIL	URUGUAY
Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, Santos, Sao Paulo.	Montevideo.	
VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA	BR. GUIANA
Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.	Barranquilla.	Georgetown, Rose Hall, New Amsterdam.

Also 60 Branches in
CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI,
OSTA RICA, BR. MONDURAS, BRITISH WEST INDIES
and FRENCH WEST INDIES555 Branches throughout CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND
LONDON PARIS NEW YORK BARCELONA
Princes St., E.C. 2, 25, rue de la Paix, 40, William St., Plaza de Catalunya 6.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP & RESERVE, \$35,000,000 ASSETS OVER \$500,000,000

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	March 25th.
Telegraphic Transfer	— 5/4
Bank Bills, on demand	— 5/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	— 5/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	— 5/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 5/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	— 5/4
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 1480
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 1480
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 96 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	— 98 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 207
Bank Bills, on demand	— 207
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 207
Bank Bills, on demand	— 207
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	— nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	— 307
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	— 196
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	— 116
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	— 243 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	— nom.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	— 431
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	— \$ 3.85 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	— \$ 93.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong ... 10	— \$0.00 Discount
Canton ... 10	— C.35
Canton ... 20	— 5.30
Canton ... 10	— 0.00 Premium

FRENCH LESSONS

E. MOUSSON,

11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, GEMS, MICA, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.	Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets. Samples valued. Best ports for consignments indicated.
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KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN CHINESE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1896.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 27,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shinghai, Taichun, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tsoyuen, Ato.CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Persia, China, Japan, India, China, Siam, Java, Philippines, Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... " 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong.
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk.
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

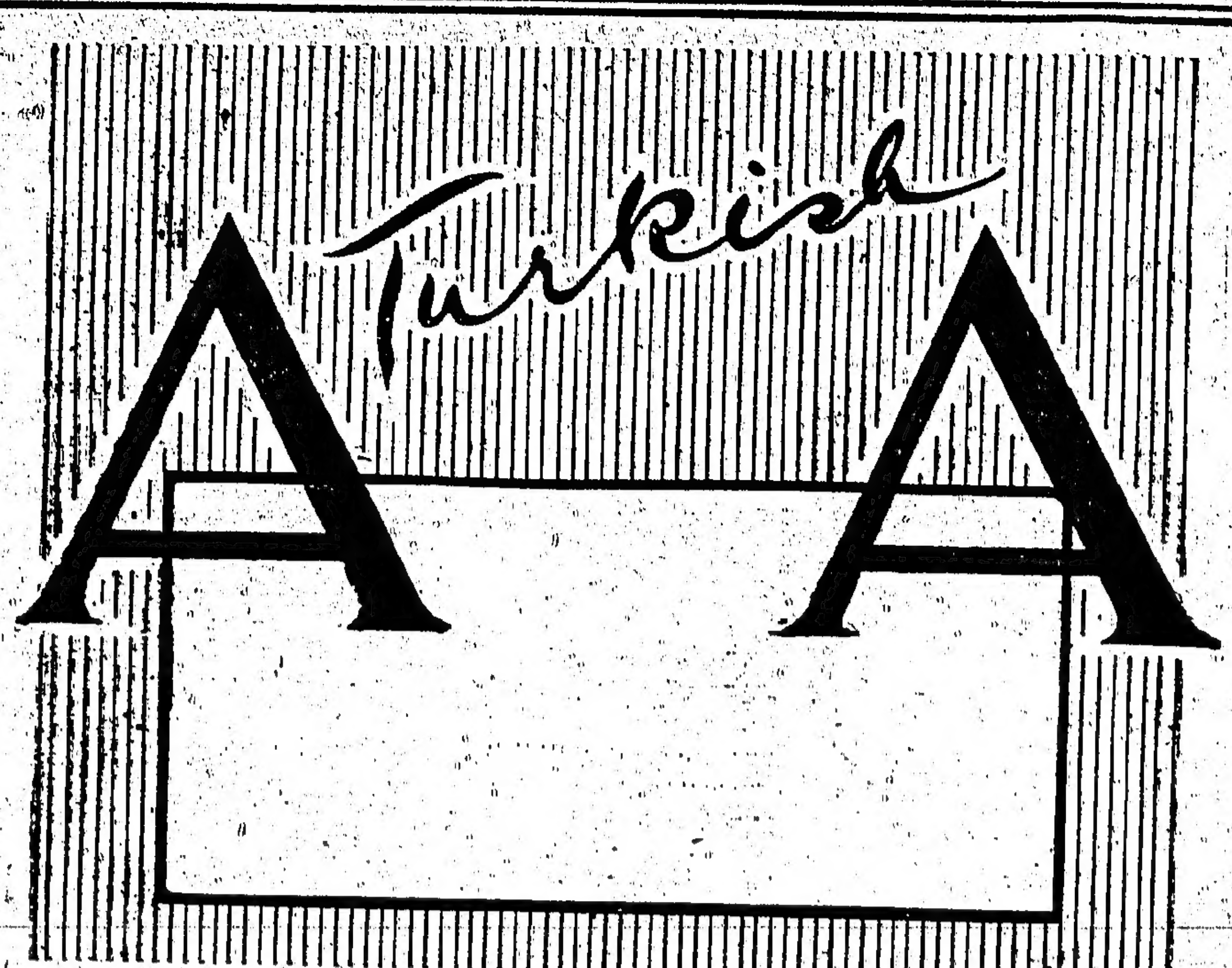
Chief Manager—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager—L. Tso Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 12th, 1920.



AN EXTRA GOOD TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A NOMINAL PRICE

Sold in tins of
100 & 50
CIGARETTES
and
Also in boxes of 10's.



With or
without
Cork Tips.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. FournierHEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Lyon, Marseille, Canton, Saigon, Peking, Haiphong, Shanghai, Yunnanfu, Hankow, Vladivostok, Fookow, Hongkong, Swatow, Yokohama, Singapore.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEVAL, Manager.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed 21,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Res. ... 755,700
Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howerah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kots Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager.
7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 13th 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,778,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months ... 4 per annum.
For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.

TSUYEE PEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Des Vaux Road Central. HANKOW BRANCH: Pandoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. URANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000
Sterling ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. BONNAR, Esq.—Hon. Mr. J. Johnston.
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.—W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
C. S. GABRIEL, Esq.—J. A. FLEMING, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Boss Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARRY'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mouktee, Shanghai, Canton, Nankow, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Fmou-Penh, Vladivostok, Hanoi, Pondichery.

FRANCE: Comptes de Courants, d'Epargne, de Paris, de Credit, de Rente, de Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, de Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.